The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 16.

FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Number of Civil Causes at Issue in the Courts of the State—Discussion on the Question of Adjourning to Attend the Inauguration—Abolition of State Merchandise Inspectors—The Libel Law—Military at Elections—Convention Printing—Payment of Clerks and other Officers—Minority Report of the Committee on Legislature, &c.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

From the citizens of Blair county was presented a petition asking for the enactment of "local option" laws.

ABOLITION OF STATE MERCHANDISE INSPECTORS.

From the Commercial Exchange, through Mr. J. Price Wetherill, was received a memorial asking for the abolition of all State Inspectors of Merchandise.

PRIVATE REQUESTS.

The following communication was read:

"To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention.—GENTLEMEN: I ask your attention (if within your province) to have a law passed prohibiting the publication of the *private* bequest and private terms of any one's will except by parties interested in the will.

"In this day's Philadelphia *Inquirer* the private bequests in the wills of the late John A. Brown and Washington Butcher are published. It is a great invasion of private rights. With much respect, yours, J. FISHER LEAMING."

THE PANDORA'S BOX.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Society for [illegible]viating the Miseries of Public Prisons, setting forth the bad policy of vesting the pardoning power in the Executive of the State. Having investigated the subject, the Society com es to the conclusion that the system practiced in New Jersey was preferable to any other, the Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court forming a Board of Pardons, and it recommends that the Convention should imitate New Jersey in the matter of pardons.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

A memorial was presented signed by a large number of women, setting forth that "all just governments derived their powers from the consent of the governed," and that taxation without representation is anti-republican, and that the Convention so amend the Constitution of the State as to secure to women the exercise of suffrage.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill presented a number of memorials of like import.

MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Hopkins—That the 5th section of the 9th article of the Constitution shall be amended to read "That elections shall be free and equal," and electors shall not be controlled or intimidated on election day by the presence of military, either State or National.

LAW OF LIBEL.

By Mr. Corson—Amending article 9, section 7, so that at the end thereof it shall continue as follows: And no conviction shall be allowed except upon positive proof of personal malice on the part of the publisher of the alleged libel.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. MacVeagh—*Resolved*, That the chief clerk be instructed to address a letter to the Prothonotary of each city and county of this State, requesting them to furnish to the Convention the number of civil causes at issue on their respective dockets and a copy of the last trial lists in their respective Courts, showing the date when such trial list was called, the date of the issuing of the original writ in each case thereon, and the number of cases actually tried, and that the clerk report the replies to the Convention, arranging the counties in alphabetical order—and that a like return be requested from the Prothonotary of each district of the Supreme Court, and of each District Court in this State.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, "and that the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall certify the number of returns, to each term, made within the last two years, and the disposition made of each return by the Grand Jury and the Court."

The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISTRICTING 100,000 COUNTIES.

By Mr. Dunning—Regarding the districting of counties with population of over 100,000, and an area of 100 square miles.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

By Mr. Bear—That all elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote viva voce. Each ballot shall have written or printed upon it the name of the office to be filled, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates for such office for which the elector wishes to vote, and nothing else; but no ballot shall have upon it the name of any person for more office, nor the names of candidates for more than one office.

ADJOURNMENT TO ATTEND THE INAUGURATION.

Wm. H. Armstrong asked and obtained leave to say a few words, and then made a statement that many of the delegates desired to attend the inauguration of the Governor and asked, that as a matter of courtesy, the Convention adjourn until Wednesday next. He then moved to amend "that when the Convention does adjourn it adjourned until Wednesday next, at noon."

Mr. Hay opposed the amendment, and referred to the fact that the former Convention had even sat on the 4th of July.

Hiram F. Buckalew supported Mr. Armstrong, and made a very pretty and high-toned speech in favor of the amendment. He said that in 1838 there were no railroad facilities such as we have now, and the members could not return to their homes, visit their families, and again return to the Convention as speedily as they can at the present day. It was decent and proper that such a courtesy should be paid. If the members were paid by the day it might make some difference, but as they are paid a gross amount he would not see what difference the loss of a few days would make. He therefore warmly supported Mr. Armstrong's motion, and asked for its passage.

Mr. McAllister opposed the motion, and speaking of the great railroad facilities, said that *they were a curse instead of a blessing.*

The amendment of Mr. Armstrong was then voted upon and carried by a vote of 64 yeas to 49 nays.

Calls were now made of "question" on the motion as amended.

The President.—The hour of two o'clock having arrived, this Convention stands adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1873.

After the reading of the Journal, a paper relative to compulsory education was presented.

Mr. Hopkins offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn *sine die* on the 27th day of March. Lost.

A petition was presented from the people of Wyoming county asking for the insertion of a local option clause.

By Mr. Gibson: That in case the Committee on the Judiciary report in favor of the election of Judges by the people, and the same is approved by this Convention, that the said election of Judges shall be held at the time of holding the spring elections, and not on the day of the general election.

CONVENTION PRINTING.

By Mr. Church, that the Committee on Printing be instructed to report to the Convention the contract made with Mr. Singerly, and whether any, and if so, what means can be taken to compel a compliance with such contract on the part of the contractor; and in the event of a non-compliance with such contract, the same be declared rescinded.

Mr. Church said it was very evident that the printing job was thus far a failure, and that no effort whatever was being made to keep up the journal. It was simply nonsensical to tell the members that resolutions presented and debates made to-day could be transferred to Harrisburg, in manuscript, and return to the Convention in the shape of printed copies the next day.

On motion, the matter was temporarily postponed.

Mr. Newlin—*Resolved*, That the clerks furnish copies of the journal and debates, daily, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Courts.

By Mr. Dallas—An amendment was offered "directing the Printing Committee to inquire as to what persons and institutions in the State are entitled to copies." Accepted.

The resolution as amended then passed.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By Mr. McMurray—That no Fire Insurance Company shall be incorporated in this State with less than $300,000 bona fide paid up capital—Mutual Companies excepted—nor shall any foreign Fire Insurance Company be admitted to do business in this State, unless it shall have at least $500,000 bona fide cash assets.

PAYMENT OF CLERKS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Committee on Accounts reported that, in its opinion, it would be proper, at this time, to pay the clerks and other officers twenty per cent. of the compensation heretofore fixed by the Convention.

It presented the following resolutions:

First—That warrants be drawn for the payment of the clerks and other officers of the Convention named in the report of the several amounts reported.

Second—That a warrant be drawn for the payment of John E. Addicks, Chairman of the House Committee, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended in paying the persons employed in taking care of the hall and property used by the Convention, the janitors, firemen and pages appointed by the Chief Clerk, under the authority of the Convention, and the contingent expenses of the proper care of the hall and property to be accounted for to the Committee on Accounts.

The last resolution was amended and agreed to in substance as follows, the amendment being offered by Mr. Baily, of Perry: That the Clerk of the Convention be required to execute a bond in favor of the Commonwealth in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties and the disbursement of such moneys as shall be entrusted to his care by order of the Convention, for the purpose of paying officers and employes of the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Buckalew called for the question on minority report to the Committee on Legislature.

By Mr. Miles—*To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention.*—GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, members of the Legislature, respectfully dissent from the majority report of said committee, so far as relates to the biennial session of the Legislature.

Their report radically changes the time of meeting of the law-making power of the State as it has existed since the foundation of the State Government. It is contrary to the policy pursued by a large majority of our sister States, the Legislatures of twenty-three of them holding their sessions annually.

In our opinion there are many reasons why our Legislature should meet annually that do not apply to any other State. No State in the Union has so great and diversified interests as has Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been cited as instances whose Legislatures meet only once in two years.

Those States, in the main, are purely agricultural. General laws can easily be framed to suit the wants of the people. They have none of our coal, iron, oil, and a great variety of other interests that are peculiar to Pennsylvania.

Ours as an agricultural State is second to none of them, besides producing more coal, iron, and oil than the balance of the Union, to say nothing of her ten thousand miles of railroads, and the manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other great and rapidly growing cities of the Commonwealth. If it were necessary formerly to hold annual sessions when we had a population of 300,000, is it not quite as necessary when we have a population of nearly four millions?

It may be answered that when local and special legislation is prevented by Constitutional enactment, the work of the Legislature will be greatly reduced, and there will be no necessity of meeting oftener than once in two years. Suppose local legislation is prohibited, the wants of the people will remain the same. What they now obtain by *special* they will then require by *general* law. We take it for granted that local and special legislation will be prohibited by the Convention.

When our work shall have been ratified by the people, what will then be our condition? There are but few general laws in the State under which in pursuance of which a dollar can be safely invested in any of our great material interests. True, we have an act that is called a "general railroad law." But under it not a dollar has ever been invested; not a foot of road has ever been built, nor do we believe there ever will be.

Its provisions are so clogged with limitations and conditions that it beautifully illustrates the doctrine of "how not to do it." Then we have a general mining and manufacturing law, but it seems to have been drawn with a view of preventing persons of small capital from accepting its provisions. So far as your committee know it has remained practically a dead letter upon the statutes of the State. Hence those of small means, when they have associated themselves together for the purpose of pursuing any kind of business have generally gone to the Legislature for a grant for doing the same. In the future everything will be done by special law, but no special privileges are to be granted. Can any member of this Convention tell how long it will take to devise general laws that will subserve the interests of our four millions of people, and effectually do away with special legislation for coal, iron, oil, railroad, commercial and manufacturing, and the great variety of other interests that are peculiar to our people and State, and which need the aid of the law-making power for their development and protection? No man to-day can tell what will be our needs in the future, and if the Legislature is prohibited from enacting local and special laws, there will be a greater need of annual sessions than heretofore.

If the report of the Committee in regard to biennial sessions is adopted, we will find ourselves in the condition of having prohibited the Legislature from giving us any special relief, and then by Constitutional enactment of having prevented that body from aiding us by general law oftener than once in two years.

[Signed] JEREMIAH B. NILES,
D. N. WHITE,
GEO. F. HORTON.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Considerable discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Woodward to have the names of absentees published in two papers, which was finally laid on the table.

Two o'clock having arrived, the Convention adjourned until Monday.

POLITICAL.

The Governorship of Colorado.

DENVER, COL., January 18.—The *News* of this morning, in a notice of late specials from Washington to Forney's *Press*, the Missouri *Republican* and the New York *Tribune*, in reference to the opposition to the reappointment of Governor McCook, characterized them as false *in toto*, and that Governor McCook's appointment was the unanimous request of the Republican Senators and Representatives in this State, and that the appointment was a most popular one.

Remarkable Weather Phenomena.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—A most remarkable weather phenomena occurred this morning between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wisconsin, one hundred and eighty miles west. The thermometer at the last place was forty-five degrees below zero, and at Milwaukee eight above. The difference was due to two distinct currents of air, that at Milwaukee being from the northeast, brisk, with a lively storm of snow, while at Sparta and west the wind was from the northwest, with a clear sky. The change in the temperature at Milwaukee occurred on Thursday evening, at which time a dense bank of clouds worked its way across the sky, following closely in the wake of the moon.

National Convention of Commercial Travelers Called.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The Commercial Travelers' Association of this city held a meeting to-night, and adopted a resolution to issue a call to the associations of other cities to meet in National Convention at Cincinnati on the second Wednesday in July of this year. The general object is to form a mutual aid and life insurance company, and to elevate the tone of the fraternity by establishing a code of ethics.

Alarm in the Anthracite Coal Region.

NEW YORK, January 18.—A Pottsville (Pa.) letter states that great alarm is felt in the Schuylkill and Lehigh valleys, at the prospect of the Reading Company effecting a monopoly in the coal trade. Coal men say it is only a question of time when they will have to shut up business. It is also stated that every iron mine, and all large factories using quantities of coal, will be at the mercy of this monopoly.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 18.—In the Wharton trial to-day, Mrs. Julia Vanness, the mother, Mrs. Hulton, Mrs. Colonel Loney, a sister, Eugene Vanness, N. A. Hulton, and A. A. Kleinschmidt, a druggist, all of whom testified on the trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum, were examined. The first four witnesses named testified much more in detail than on the former trial, particularly in regard to the sudden attack of the illness of Vanness.

Coal Operators Fighting a Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—At a meeting of coal operators this morning a resolution was adopted inviting the retailers to join with them in the fight against the Reading Railroad Company. A general meeting was afterwards held, at which thirty retailers signed the constitution of the coal operators. The price of membership is twenty-five dollars for wholesalers and ten dollars for retailers.

NEW YORK.

The Samana Bay Question.

A Split in the Lib. Democratic Banks—Another Epizootic—Cuban Tories and Slavery—Propositions to Fund the New Five Per Cents—Arguments For and Against the Postal Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1873.

A SPLIT IN THE LIB-DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

A fusion was last night effected between the German Liberal-Republican and Democratic General Committees. A small number of Democrats not affiliating with either of the regularly organized wings of the party held a meeting last night, which was presided over by Congressman Roosevelt, with a view of effecting preliminaries for organization.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

A series of documents are published to-day, setting forth at length the arguments for and against the proposed assumption of the telegraph service by the Federal Government. Among these is a very long letter from David A. Wells, giving, from official data, statistics of telegraphy, letters from Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, not hitherto published, and a letter from Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, addressed to Mr. Orton, taking ground in favor of the proposed governmental purchase.

SAMANA BAY.

A great deal of speculation is rife in this city as to the Samana Bay Company seeking aid from the United States Government in furthering its object. It is thought that the company will endeavor first to obtain the formal protection of our Government, and, if possible, to lease it as a naval station in the bay, and further on to agitate the idea of annexation. Already it is stated that powerful lobby interests are to be created with these ends in view, and that Congress will be asked soon to pass exceptional tariff laws applying to the trade from San Domingo.

THE CUBAN SLAVERY QUESTION.

Leading Cuban tories here sympathizing with Spain have forwarded to Madrid a protest against the intervention of Secretary Fish in regard to slavery in Cuba. It is said that the friends of the Spanish cause are to-day in receipt of late news from Havana of a depressing character, and it is understood the Spaniards have received some reverses.

ANOTHER EPIZOOTIC.

It is stated that a horse disease of a dangerous character is prevalent in this city. Surgeons pronounce it to be "spinal meningitis," and is believed to be the outgrowth of the distemper recently prevalent, caused by the working of horses before they had fully recovered. There have been several fatal cases already.

PROPOSITIONS TO FUND THE NEW FIVE PERCENTS.

A Washington dispatch this afternoon says that two distinct syndicates, comprising two leading New York banking houses and two leading houses of London, have submitted to Secretary Boutwell propositions to fund the remaining new five per cents on terms similar to those of the syndicate of last year.

THE POISON IN STOKES' CELL.

Stokes is reported to have said, when speaking of the reported finding of a bottle of poison in his cell, that he "didn't see how people could think he would kill himself, when he is certain of a stay of proceedings and a new trial."

DEFAULTER REARRESTED.

Norton, who some time ago defaulted in the Postoffice Department here, was rearrested today and an increase in his bail asked to $115,000.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—River 17 feet; rising fast. Arrived—H. S. Turner and C. E. Purfee, from New Orleans, and a coal fleet of fifteen tow boats from Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and cold; a light snow fell. The ice in the river makes the navigation of the stream difficult.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cold, but the indications to night are for warmer. The levee will be left bare, the underwriters refusing to take risks, and it not being known whether the channel is clear of ice to Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 19.—Arrived—City of Evansville, 6 A. M. Departed—Idlewild, Memphis, 2 A. M.; Collossal, 9 A. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans, 11 A. M. Ice very heavy in the Mississippi, and considerable new ice in the Ohio. River risen 12 inches. Cloudy. Thermometer 28.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 19.—Partly cloudy; very cold this morning, but moderating this evening. River falling slowly. No arrivals or departures.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 19.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 15 to 27. River fallen six inches. Wind from the south. Ice heavier. Quicksteps and Transits have gone into the Greene River. The Shannon lies up here. No other movement of boats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 19.—River fallen 4 inches; 7 feet 6 inches in canal; 5 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and cold. Departed—Evening Star, Shannon and Tidal Wave, Cincinnati. Arrived—Ben Hur, Cincinnati.

PITTSBURGH, January 19.—River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold; the mercury 10 at 6 A. M. and 27 at 5 P. M. River full of new ice, hard and dangerous. The boats at the wharf are froze in, but the ice will probably be broken around them to-morrow morning. The Star arrived from Henderson this afternoon with her wheels badly broken, and reports heavy ice all the way from Evansville. She left the Potomac at Charlehault's Reach, the Mollie Ebert at the head of Blue River Island, floating sidewise in the middle of the river. The ice was piled upon the upper side. The R. W. Shillinger was at Richardson's Landing, floating sidewise, and the John Gilmore, with a tow, above Brandenburg, floating sidewise. The following boats are laid up here above the falls: Belle Vernon, Ben. Franklin, Shooting Star, City of Cairo, Mollie Rogers, Grand Lake No. 2 and tow, Brill, C. B. Church, Chas. Bolman, Andy Baum and Gen. Lytle; also fifty or sixty loaded coal boats. Scattered along the river from below the falls are the Montana Star, Grey Eagle, Rose Hite, Bismarck, Oakland and tow. No fears are entertained of damage from ice.

THE FAR WEST.

Railways and Epizootics.

CHEYENNE, January 17.—The Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Pacific Railroad Company has been re-organized, with Dr. H. Latham as President, and Gov. J. A. Campbell Vice President. The books of the Company will be opened in a few days.

The epizootic has reached here, but only in a mild form. Many of the cavalry horses at Fort Russell are affected. No cases are reported at Fort Larimer or the Indian Agency.

ALBANY.

Compulsory Education—The New York Senatorial Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 17.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Opdyke offered an amendment to the Constitution providing for compulsory education.

Next Wednesday evening has been appointed by the Legislature for the election of United States Senator.

Colonization of Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—A large mass meeting of honorably discharged soldiers was held to-night under the auspices of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony Association. Col. John W. Forney presided. The object of the Association is to form a settlement on one of the Pacific railroads. At present it numbers one hundred members. Addresses were made by Col. Forney, ex-Governor Pollock, Maj. Calhoun and Fred. A. Van Cleve. They all expressed sympathy with and confidence in the organization, regarding the soldiers as entitled to the care of the Government. It was stated that every scheme of the soldiers for colonization would meet the full and hearty sympathy of General Grant. A resolution was adopted recommending the Philadelphia delegation in Congress to support the substitute for Mr. Holman's bill submitted by Senator Logan.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Florida Senate has confirmed the nominations of the State officers.

—The Chelsea House in Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Friday night. Loss $8,000.

—The Congressional Temperance Society of Washington will celebrate its anniversary to-day.

—Twenty or thirty persons were injured in a railroad smashup near Portland, Maine, Thursday.

—The Fusion Legislature of Louisiana took another ballot yesterday for United States Senator, but without making any selection.

—The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati last week amounted to 39,000, and the whole number slaughtered since November 1st, 525,000.

—The annual meeting of the Shoe and Leather Board of trade of Baltimore was held Thursday night—President's report, toasts, speeches, &c., being in order.

—James Geary, a young printer, of Columbus, Ohio, fell down the stairs of a printing office on Saturday, injuring himself so severely that he died soon after.

—The Franco-California Silk Company was organized in San Francisco on Saturday. Its purpose is to manufacture silk goods from the raw material, both foreign and domestic.

—Coal dealers in New York propose entering into a combination against the "middlemen." Henceforth the large companies will sell small quantities of coal as cheap as the larger supplies.

—John F. Linton, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, has been arrested for libel by Samuel E. Kile, Auditor of the county. Linton called Kile a thief in an article published recently.

—The Liberal Republican General Committee last night passed resolutions giving the support of that organization to Mayor Havemeyer, whose election, it is declared, was a matter of congratulation.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Kansas Bribery Election Case.

PATENTS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Competition for Negotiating the New Loan.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Testimony in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1873.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Credit Mobilier investigation is expected to end on Saturday next. One report only will be submitted by the committee.

The committee are unanimously in favor of submitting all the facts and leave Congress to take whatever action upon them it may think proper. It was stated to-day on the best authority, that the report would not contain any recommendations, but attention would be called to the fact that the testimony conclusively shows that agreements were entered into between Congressmen and the Credit Mobilier concern to take stock in it without much attention being paid to the payments when closing the bargain. It was also stated on the same authority that no direct or indirect intimation would be made that any of the parties implicated and under investigation, had been bribed by the Credit Mobilier.

PATENTS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

During the past week patents have been issued as follows: Compound steam engine, Samuel Archbold, Chester, Pa. Valve for hydraulic mains, Henry F. M. Birkhuhle, Phila. Regenerative furnace valve, (2 patents) Hiram Frank, Pittsburgh. Metallurgic gas furnace valve, same. Regenerator for metallurgic furnaces, and brick for constructing same, Rowland Hill, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Charles Grassel, Allegheny, Pa. Refrigerator for preserving oysters, &c., John B. Hammerle, Pittsburgh; washstand, Christopher Hoffman, Pittsburgh. Oil can, and burning oil and other fluids from wells, Wm. Reed, Pittsburgh. Steam and air brake, George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Car and cable coupling, Winfield S. Nearing, Morris Run, Pa. Well tubing, John Baldwin, Warren, Pa., and John Tarentum, Pa. Invalid bedstead, Horatio N. Blair, Troy, Pa. Invalid bed bottom, John D. Brumer, Doylestown, Pa. Middlings purifier, Edwin Clark, Lancaster, Pa. Self operating switch, James E. Mitchell, Phila. Drilling and reaming rock, Daniel Wentzel, New Bloomington, Pa. Car coupling, George Worden, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill for the distribution of the claims against Great Britain, in accordance with the awards of the Geneva tribunal, has not been finally considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but its members say that final action will soon be taken and a report made to the House. They believe the volume of claims against allowing the heavy claims of the insurance companies, and if the committee's views on this question are carried out, warm opposition may be looked for. Although the bill does not provide that Congress shall regulate the payment of these claims, it is the opinion of the committee that Congress ought to lay down the rules under which claims shall be paid, and they will so inform the House. The committee have never left here, the underwriters refusing to take risks, and it not being known whether the channel is clear of ice to Cairo.

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THE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The deficiency appropriation bills of the various Departments call for a Government call for about five and a half millions of dollars.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

A summons has been issued to E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to appear before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The work of the Pension Bureau is now gradually decreasing. In Jan. 1872, there were 79,415 claims pending. The total receipts since that date to Jan. 11, 1873, were 2,988. Total number of claims disposed of during same time 3,855. Disposals over receipts 867, showing an average decrease of 150 claims per week for the last six months. The condition of the office never before obtained.

PATENT DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided on the application of a patent for improved bilthard cue, that an extension will not be granted on the unimportant part of an original patent, the principal feature of the same having been discarded and a secret compound substituted therefor. The policy of the Government is to protect the inventor in every reasonably equitable way, and that the public is placed in full possession of it the process when the term of the patent has expired. It is not the policy of the Government to extend a patent which is for the benefit, by inference, a process which has not been disclosed in the specification and is secretly carried out.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Senators Conkling, Robertson, and Spencer, Representatives Wallace, Hamburg and Stephenson, Gen. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, Judge B. Lewis, M. C. elect from Memphis, Terry and a few others had interviews with the President yesterday.

TORPEDOES.

This morning the Senate Appropriation Committee will listen to the statements of army and navy officers and others, experts in the business, concerning the value of torpedoes as means of coast defence, and whether appropriations for removing them from their positions have not been so far perfected as to render them useless.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A prominent member of the House, in conversation concerning the Credit Mobilier investigation, yesterday, expressed great disgust at the fact that Senators who appear before the Committee are not required to make oath to the truth of their statements, while members of the House "have to swear like Turks." Said he, "When these Senators are destroying the reputations of some of our members, we ought to look into it and see if it is the 'dignity of the position' that shields Senators from the indignities imposed upon Representatives."

PROPOSED INCREASED CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Should the bill of the Senate Finance Committee reported to the Senate to-day providing for the return of specie payment on July 1, 1874, and for free banking after July 1, 1874, not become a law, Senators Ferry and Wright of that committee will get up a bill to increase the circulation of National banks $5,000,000 per annum, in accordance with the suggestion of the Comptroller of the Currency in his last annual report.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor appropriation bill will be finally considered by the House Commerce Committee some time this month and reported to the House. It calls for about $5,000,000. Members of the Commerce Committee say that they can secure its passage very speedily if it is not loaded down with all sorts of appropriations, which the Senate will be liable to reject.

REORGANIZING THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee have got through with the Consular and Diplomatic bill. It organizes the consular system, increasing the pay of some consulates, creating new ones and consolidating others. It not acted upon next Thursday, the day set apart for it, its chances for passage this session are slim.

TWO SYNDICATES COMPETING FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Two distinct syndicates, embracing the largest banking houses in the world, are now competing for negotiating our new loan. Secretary Boutwell will probably accept the best offer.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sessions of Poland's Committee on the Credit Mobilier this morning, R. M. Boyer, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared. He said he had nothing to conceal; he took seventy-five shares in his own name and twenty-five shares as trustee for his wife and had so held it; regarded it as a legitimate business transaction; during the time he was in Congress neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Pacific Railroad required legislation; all subsidies and grants which had been voted on was before he was Congressman. He invites critical examination in his Congressional record. His investment in Credit Mobilier was consequent on the recommendation of Mr. Durant. Did not see how his investment concerns the public. No one ever hinted that my services as Congressman were expected, and certainly no such services were ever rendered; only regretted his investment was not larger; had no negotiations with Ames.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, made a lengthy statement, giving an account of the way in which he became a purchaser of Credit Mobilier stock.

C. K. Garrison testified that James Brooks introduced him to Durant, and the latter endeavored to have him invest in Union Pacific Railroad, but he declined.

In answer to a question of Mr. Poland as to what he thought of the reports, he said no one could believe all they heard; if they did, they would believe that half of the Congressmen were interested in railroads.

George W. Kennedy, bookkeeper of Ames, testified that although the books of the company in possession of the committee showed he owned thirty shares of stock, he had no information of that fact.

Adjourned till Monday.

In the Wilson Credit Mobilier investigation, Barnes testified that he did not know of any member of Congress being employed as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, or of any moneys being used to secure Congressional influence.

At the evening session J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was examined. He was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1869 to 1871, and Secretary of the railway bureau connected with the management of said road. He made a proposal in 1867 to the Secretary of the Railroad to build two hundred and sixty-seven miles of the road at $50,000 per mile.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY ELECTION CASE.

The Senate Committee on Elections this morning resumed their investigation into the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. Ex-Governor Carney was examined at great length. He corroborated the testimony heretofore given by Sam T. Smith, Caldwell's partner, to the effect that at a private interview between Caldwell, Smith and himself, Caldwell offered him (Carney) $15,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for Senator. This offer he soon afterwards accepted, and signed a paper pledging himself that he would in no case become a candidate, for which he (Carney) received Smith's note at thirty days for $10,000, given unconditionally, and Smith's due bill for $5,000, conditional on Caldwell's election. The consideration named in the agreement was for expenses incurred and assistance to be rendered by Carney. Smith's note for $10,000 was paid Carney at maturity. The due bill for $5,000 was paid last spring. After election and while Caldwell was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate Carney met him in a railroad car, and Caldwell told witness that he was aware that the due bill had not been paid, and that as soon as he got to Philadelphia he would remit to witness the $5,000 to pay it. Then Caldwell said he must keep this matter quiet during the summer, and [illegible] five times during the winter, but [illegible] Washington next winter he told Carney he would soon arrange to get some money from the Kansas Pacific Railroad with which to pay the due bill. Caldwell said the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election, that they had not yet done so, and that so far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promise and paid him money.

Witness testified that during the Senatorial excitement in January, an employé, connected with the railroad company, came to Smith, and in his presence asked for $7,000 to be used in the contest. Witness endorsed Smith's check for that amount, in order that Anderson might get it cashed. When Anderson left with the money he used the money for political purposes in Caldwell's interest. Caldwell once stated to witness that he (Caldwell) would win if it cost him $100,000. Subsequently Caldwell told the witness that his election had cost him over $80,000, Caldwell having told witness that he felt very grateful to him and his friends, and would do what he could for them. Several members of the Legislature made a written application to Caldwell through Carney for various offices. On one occasion, when witness presented to Caldwell such a paper, Caldwell took out a memorandum book, and after referring to it, said "Carney, Illinois Central, $1,000; I paid that man for his vote." No member of the Legislature had then received any offices from Caldwell. Witness therefore knew of no other money by which the person referred to by Caldwell could have been paid. Witness does not remember the name of the person. Caldwell at another time told witness that he had paid James G. Legget $1,000 for his vote, and Byers, another member, $250 for his vote. Before the election Caldwell, in Carney's and Legget's presence, that he had already involved himself to the amount of $40,000 for Caldwell, which he feared Caldwell would not recognize. Smith added, however, that he would pay one-half himself. Carney told Caldwell of Wilson Boldry, Tarentum, Pa. Invalid bedstead, Horatio N. Blair, Troy, Pa. Invalid bed bottom, John D. Brumer, Doylestown, Pa. Middlings purifier, Edwin Clark, Lancaster, Pa. Self operating switch, James E. Mitchell, Phila. Drilling and reaming rock, Daniel Wentzel, New Bloomington, Pa. Car coupling, George Worden, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill for the distribution of the claims against Great Britain, in accordance with the awards of the Geneva tribunal, has not been finally considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but its members say that final action will soon be taken and a report made to the House. They believe the volume of claims against allowing the heavy claims of the insurance companies, and if the committee's views on this question are carried out, warm opposition may be looked for. Although the bill does not provide that Congress shall regulate the payment of these claims, it is the opinion of the committee that Congress ought to lay down the rules under which claims shall be paid, and they will so inform the House. The committee have never left here, the underwriters refusing to take risks, and it not being known whether the channel is clear of ice to Cairo.

THE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The deficiency appropriation bills of the various Departments call for a Government call for about five and a half millions of dollars.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

A summons has been issued to E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to appear before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The work of the Pension Bureau is now gradually decreasing. In Jan. 1872, there were 79,415 claims pending. The total receipts since that date to Jan. 11, 1873, were 2,988. Total number of claims disposed of during same time 3,855. Disposals over receipts 867, showing an average decrease of 150 claims per week for the last six months. The condition of the office never before obtained.

PATENT DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided on the application of a patent for improved bilthard cue, that an extension will not be granted on the unimportant part of an original patent, the principal feature of the same having been discarded and a secret compound substituted therefor. The policy of the Government is to protect the inventor in every reasonably equitable way, and that the public is placed in full possession of it the process when the term of the patent has expired. It is not the policy of the Government to extend a patent which is for the benefit, by inference, a process which has not been disclosed in the specification and is secretly carried out.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Senators Conkling, Robertson, and Spencer, Representatives Wallace, Hamburg and Stephenson, Gen. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, Judge B. Lewis, M. C. elect from Memphis, Terry and a few others had interviews with the President yesterday.

TORPEDOES.

This morning the Senate Appropriation Committee will listen to the statements of army and navy officers and others, experts in the business, concerning the value of torpedoes as means of coast defence, and whether appropriations for removing them from their positions have not been so far perfected as to render them useless.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A prominent member of the House, in conversation concerning the Credit Mobilier investigation, yesterday, expressed great disgust at the fact that Senators who appear before the Committee are not required to make oath to the truth of their statements, while members of the House "have to swear like Turks." Said he, "When these Senators are destroying the reputations of some of our members, we ought to look into it and see if it is the 'dignity of the position' that shields Senators from the indignities imposed upon Representatives."

PROPOSED INCREASED CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Should the bill of the Senate Finance Committee reported to the Senate to-day providing for the

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113½@113¾.

NEW YORK has one more opportunity to prove her intentions of meting out even-handed justice to law-breakers, and we trust the verdict in the case of "Boss" Tweed will not disappoint the friends of law, order and reform. Give him a chance to serve the Commonwealth honestly at Sing Sing.

DURANT, Ex-President of the Pacific Railroad, testified that Brooks—Democratic Congressman—was the only Government Director interested in any way in the Credit Mobilier. The evidence increases that this man openly and unblushingly used his privileges as a member of Congress, government officer appointed by Andy Johnson, etc., in order to enrich himself and friends. He assuredly richly deserves expulsion, no matter how opinons may differ as regards some others.

THE evidence of Messrs. Durant and Crane fixes the real value of a share in Credit Mobilier. One hundred shares, they state, costing $10,000, included, in addition, $5,000 of first mortgage bonds, and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock worth from $50 to $70 a share. So that when a Congressman purchased one hundred shares in Credit Mobilier at par he paid $10,000, and received therefor property with a market value of $25,000 to $29,000. That was a paying operation, and it must have required a strong and good conscience to let it slip from one's fingers. The public are gradually getting at the bottom of this thing.

THE accident on the Federal street railway, which occurred on Saturday, is another warning of daily impending danger to life and limb caused by our steam railway lines crossing crowded thoroughfares at grade. The utmost caution in this instance failed to avert the accident, which came within a hair's breadth of proving a dreadful slaughter. Some steps ought to be taken by our authorities to provide for a change of grade whereby similar accidents may be rendered impossible in the future. If this is delayed, we may be called upon to record, at no distant day, a terrible loss of life and limb, the result of just such a collision as that which occurred in our midst on Saturday. We trust the matter will receive immediate attention from Councils.

THE youthful Napoleon, called by admiring worshippers, Napoleon IV.—replied recently to the cheer "Long live the Emperor," "The Emperor is dead. Long lire *France*," indicating evidently, by this remark, that he disclaimed, for the present, at least, the title of Emperor. He has evinced more good sense in this than he has usually got credit for, and it may be that the wisdom and discretion of his good mother are having such effect upon him as may be useful to him hereafter, in the event of his being called to the throne by the French people.

At the reception given at Chiselhurst by the Empress and her son, to those devoted friends of the late Emperor, who followed him to the grave, the expression was uniformly favorable for the restoration of the Empire. Of course, these friends were Imperialists from education, as well as from personal interest, and did not pretend to reflect any but their own sentiments.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER, of New York, gives promise of a vigorous effort to be made toward reforming the many evils that have crept into municipal officers in the Empire City. All useless offices are to be abolished, and a thorough system of police service is to be inaugurated. We shall watch these measures to be adopted in the hope of inducing an application of them in this neighborhood. There is nothing like system or regularity in many of our departments, and notably so in our police regulations. Many of our principal streets remain unlighted throughout the darkest nights, although lamps are erected at nearly all the street corners. The regulations governing our Street Commissioners are too loosely drawn, or these officers have not sufficient powers to enable them to properly fulfill their duties. There are no streets anywhere so ill attended to as those of this city, and the Commissioners reply to every complaint that they do all that lies in their power. A more liberal appropriation is imperatively demanded, unless the citizens will agree to paddle through oceans of mud and filth, as has been their lot for a long time past.

THE impression is gaining strength as developments are made from time to time that Bismarck's withdrawal from the Presidency of the State Ministry was not at all a voluntary one, but done at the request of the Emperor William. It is now expressly affirmed by correspondents that the cause of this change was the fears entertained by the Imperial family that the course adopted by Bismarck with reference to the Catholic Church, as well as in other reforms, would ultimately alienate from the royal household all the conservative elements of the realm, including the nobility, the gentry and the clergy. The Emperor was without doubt led by the representations and cogent arguments of the Premier a long ways beyond his better judgment with reference to many of the late innovations attempted, until at last the opposition became so marked among his immediate supporters that a halt was ordered with the above result, viz: the resignation of Bismarck of his position at the head of the ministry. Whether this change will bring about an opposite policy or a modification of the one adopted by the late Minister of State remains to be seen; but it is settled beyond a doubt that his resignation was tendered and accepted owing to the opposition of the Imperial Court to many of his measures of reform.

DR. RAUCH, an eminent statistician, has been preparing some valuable mortality tables, in which are exhibited clearly the utility and healthfulness of a proper system of sewerage in large cities. By these exhaustive tables we learn that "for the six years commencing in 1849 and ending in 1854 the death rate was 48.92 in a thousand of population, and during the next six years, commencing in 1856, with the construction of sewers, and ending in 1861, when there was an epidemic of scarlet fever, the death rate was only 22.97. In 1869, when we constructed 159,705 feet of sewerage, and the population was 280,000, the death rate was 23.16; in 1872, when we built 42,767 feet, the population being 307,293, the death rate arose to 27.69. The rate of mortality among children under five years of age is the highest of any city in the United States. From 1843 until 1847, infant mortality in Chicago was 12.84 per cent. higher than the average for the whole country; and from 1867 until 1873, it has been 19.27 per cent. higher—figures which are indisputable, and at the contemplation of which parents may well take alarm. To the causes, which all over the country are decreasing native population and rapidly revolutionizing the classes that will hold the balance of political and industrial power in the not distant future, Chicago adds in her own case the further poison of foul air and general filth, and kills one-fifth more children in proportion to her population than the majority of American cities."

These are interesting figures, and a lesson can be learned from the history of Chicago in this regard which may find an application in Pittsburgh. Our sewerage system is far from perfect or complete, and we are glad to know the importance of the subject is attracting the attention of the people.

DIRTY WORK.

The *Post*, in speaking of Democratic Congressman Brooks of New York, who has been proven to have accepted as a bribe Credit Mobilier stock, drags in the names of Dawes, Colfax and Wilson, although it knows that not one iota of evidence has yet been adduced to criminate these men or either of them. It is compelled in truth to tacitly admit the bribery and corruption in the case of its party leader, and would fain attempt to insinuate similar crime against others in the hope of creating the false impression that many Congressmen are equally guilty with Brooks. It dare not deny that the *only* man so far proved to have accepted Credit Mobilier stock for the consideration of his vote and influence in Congress is the hitherto distinguished Democratic member from New York, James Brooks. All the others so far known to have at any time been the holders of this stock have clearly shown that they bought it at par, or at a price considered its full value at the time of purchase. In the case of Hon. Henry Wilson, it was clearly shown that he purchased some stock for his wife at par, on the promise that it would pay ten per cent. dividends, and as soon as he discovered that legislation was to be asked for, he returned the stock to Oakes Ames, received back his wife's money without interest or dividend in any amount, saying that it was a violation of his principles to hold any personal interest in any company which asked for Congressional action. He further stated that the only speculation he had engaged in since entering Congress was a lot in his native town, and he would sell all his earthly possessions, exclusive of his home, for thirty-five hundred dollars. The same facts in reference to the stock held by Dawes, Bingham, Kelly, Schofield and every Republican who ever owned any stock, are true. They all bought as an investment under the advice of the wily Ames that it would pay well, and many, if not all of them, returned their stock the very moment it began to look as though they would be called upon to vote on a bill directly affecting the company's assets. These are matters of fact, fully proven, and yet to screen poor Brooks, who stands solitary and alone as the only member of Congress who is known to have stooped to an offered bribe, yea, worse than this, to have actually demanded stock for service to be rendered in Congress, the Democratic papers, or some of the meaner sort, continue to misrepresent and slander innocent and pure-minded men.

The following language of the *Post* is base and contemptible as well as maliciously false, and the man who wrote it knows it to be so, so far as it refers to Messrs. Dawes, Colfax and Wilson. It says:

> The son-in-law of Mr. Brooks, member of Congress, is a very proper young man, but is afflicted with a defective memory.
>
> * * *
>
> His father-in-law has also a bad memory, as well as Dawes, Colfax and Wilson.

So far is this from the truth, that these three men, when on the stand, related the minutest particulars of their connection with Oakes Ames, and their ownership of Credit Mobilier stock, their testimony being full, clear and convincing. Such inuendoes as the above against their veracity will do no harm, however, as the motives that dictated them are as transparent as noonday. We do not much wonder at the wriggling of the Democracy over the disclosures made in this matter; they raised the hubbub themselves, charged all manner of improprieties, frauds and corruptions on the leading Republicans in Congress during the late political campaign, and now they are reaping the whirlwind of disastrous and terrible defeat in the proof of the innocence of those whom they charged with crime, and of the guilt of their own household.

STEEL RAILS.

The many terrible and fatal accidents occurring this winter on our railways, from defective or broken rails, brings up the interesting question of how best to provide against this class of accidents. It appears strange that the subject has not elicited more public discussion, as the experience of the last few years has sorrowfully taught us of its vital importance. Patent air brakes have been brought almost to a state of perfection, thus adding greatly to the safety of railway travel; palace cars have been made an institution on all the great lines, removing much of the fatigue of travel; iron bridges have taken the place of the less safe wooden ones, and improvement has marked every year on all our public roads in almost every fabric used in their construction, but we fail to learn of any progress made by way of preventing the breaking of the rails upon which the precious cargoes of humanity are rapidly impelled.

Whether the present T rail in common use is the best form that could be devised, we leave to the discussion of practical engineers. That iron is more liable to suddenly break beneath the heavy load than the pliant steel now used on many roads, experience has fully proven, and the large additions made in steel rails during the past few years would seem to indicate that for this and other reasons, they are gradually taking the preference over those of iron. The question of greater safety should be paramount to all others, and judging from the large investments made lately in the steel rail factories of the country, we are led to believe that this matter has been fully decided in the minds of our railroad men, if not by the public.

From a correspondence in the St. Louis *Democrat* we learn "that there are six Bessemer works in active operation in the United States, viz: two in Chicago, one in Johnstown, Pa.; one in Troy, N. Y.; one in Cleveland, O., and one in Harrisburg, Pa. The two last have doubled their capacity recently, using four instead of two, five-ton converters. There are, besides, two establishments in course of construction—one at Bethlehem, Pa., the other at Joliet, Ill. They are both vast, and among the first industrial works of the age. At Joliet they are built of iron and limestone, and rest upon the solid rock. They possess the most approved general arrangement and system of transportation, and have been constructed under the direction of the ablest and oldest Bessemer engineers. They combine extensive coke ovens, which, by the Endre washing process, successfully utilize Illinois coal; large fire brick works, blast furnaces, and all the elements of successful manufacture, with reference as well to location as to equipment. It is scarcely with an equal in the Old World, where such establishments are the outgrowth of a century, rather than little more than one year.

"Steel rails are safer than iron, last longer, and require less frequent renewal than iron rails. With a present difference of $30 per ton in cost, new roads would rarely use steel, but there are certainly few excuses for old and rich corporations who ignore their superior safety and ultimate economy."

If, then, "steel rails are safer than iron, last longer and require less frequent renewals," why are they not more generally used? If this writer's premises are sound, we think the time is not far off when steel will wholly supersede iron in the manufacture of rails.

We are glad to know that a company has been organized in this city, with a capital of a million dollars, to engage in the manufacture of the Bessemer steel rail, and that in the course of another year it will be in full operation. Pittsburgh ought to pioneer all such enterprises, but it seems in this matter we are away behind other and vastly inferior points. We trust the experiments now going forward will develop some mixture that will be proof against frost, will stand the immense strain required, and that in the future accidents from broken rails will be heard of no more.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE entire product of the lead mines in Wisconsin since they were first opened is estimated at nearly $300,000,000.

A ST. LOUIS paper wants to know why a Coroner should get $20,000 a year more than a Judge of the Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL papers say that the damage to the crops and fruit trees and loss of stock by reason of the late cold snap will amount to millions in Minnesota.

JOHN EARLY, his two children and a span of horses were drowned in the river in Jefferson county, Wis., by the breaking of the ice on which the horses ran, last week.

THE President of the Macon & Western railway has dismissed every person, from conductor to brakeman, who was employed on the train which caused a recent accident on that road.

A TELEGRAM from Rome says that the Pope told some visitors yesterday that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Phillip and James were discovered on Wednesday last in the Church of the Apostles.

THE office of the Hollidaysburg, Pa., *Standard* was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. Mr. Traugh, the proprietor, was fully covered by insurance, and in a brief period the *Standard* will re-appear in a new dress.

NEVADA recognizes gambling as a legitimate pursuit, and her treasury receives annually about $15,000 from the granting of gamblers' licenses. An effort is being made, however, to have gambling officially declared illegal in that State.

AT Peoria, Ill., a cow broke into the parlor of a house during the absence of the human occupants, who found, upon their return, old brindle standing in front of a mirror, chewing her cud, and dusting the piano with her tail at short intervals.

THERE were legal proceedings in the Anneke Jans matter at Albany last week. Charles Quimby was present as the representative of 2,000 heirs, and it was stated that Charles had been laboring twenty-seven years to get the Trinty church property.

THE man who can't be happy unless his mother-in-law lives in the same house with him, isn't a resident of Pittsburgh. He lives in Jersey City. He says she's the only woman who can tackle his wife successfully. They take up so much time jawing each other that he has a peaceful life.

THE Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Press* says that Mrs. Serena Newbold, who was reported missing some weeks ago, is found to have been murdered. She left Hillsboro, as we learn, with some $700, and went to St. Louis, where she fell in with parties who committed the murder in order to get the money.

THEY advertise Marshal's sales in Tennessee by a written notice tacked to the Court-house door for economy. At a recent sale the Marshal found himself auctioneer, clerk and the public. Representing the State he bought the property in. People now-a-days look in the newspapers for advertisements.

WE are afraid our English visitors will not retain pleasant recollections of this country. Tyndall was robbed of his valise and money, Miss Emily Faithful ditto, Mr. Lee was nearly assassinated, and a "gutter-snipe" tried to spit tobacco juice on Froude's patent-leathers just as he was going on board the steamer.

THE number of Brigham Young's wives, according to Miss Sarah Alexander, late of Utah, who is lecturing in the West, has been greatly overestimated. The president solaces his loneliness with twenty-five sealed to him for time, besides a large bevy of others who by some peculiar process are supposed to be sealed to him for eternity.

AN Arab surgeon has been created a Pacha and rewarded with a fee of $5,000 for curing the mother of the Egyptian Khedive. And still, the practice of medicine and surgery there has its drawbacks, for if the old woman had died, instead of being made a "Pacha," he would have been packed in a sack and thrown into the Khedive's goose-pond.

IT is related that a New Hampshire minister recently portrayed the history of Jonah after the following style: "I seem to see Jonah passing along the road to Nineveh; I seem to see him entering the ticket office, buy his ticket and pay for it; I seem to see him walk upon the vessel; I seem to see them lift their anchor and the stately ship move grandly out upon the broad Atlantic."

THE Genesee *Republican* of the 3d says: "We have recently examined a sample of sugar by Mr. Giles Porter, made from corn, which promises to come into general use. The sample shown us was a lump of unrefined, light-colored sugar, with a pleasant flavor, differing somewhat from our ordinary kinds, possessing a larger per cent. of alcohol, and on the whole a really excellent article of sweetening."

ILLINOIS is the greatest corn growing State in the Union. In 1871 Illinois produced $203,000,000 bushels, Iowa and Ohio each 100,000,000 bushels, Missouri 87,000,000, and Indiana 72,000,000 bushels. The number of acres of land planted in corn in Illinois is nearly 5,500,000. This is twice [illegible] other state. Illinois, then, raising more corn than any other State, and not being able to get anything for it, is the worst off.

IT would probably prove a serious embarrassment to the date trade if the lazy people of Lahsa should revolt against the porte, as mentioned in a dispatch from Calcutta. Lahsa is described as a very fertile country for dates and camels, wheat barley, millet and rice, and has 50,000 people. It is in Eastern Arabia, and was once known as Hajar. It is in the center of trade between the Persian Gulf the Bedouins of Nedji.

THE Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that the Wallkill National Bank was all ready to reorganize after the defalcations, and to start anew, with a cashier whose references and history were highly satisfactory; but one unlucky evening one of the subscribers saw the cashier enter a public billiard-saloon; suspicions were at once aroused; then came hesitation and doubt, and finally the withdrawal of some of the subscriptions and the breaking up of the whole plan.

IT is said that the nine million dollars which Jay Gould turned over to the Erie Railroad Company cannot be made available very readily. A portion of the property was in the shape of real estate which turns out to be badly encumbered. Some of it was in the form of stocks which are considerably depreciated in value. Much of the real estate was in the form of waste lands, coal fields, houses and lots and stone quarries in various parts of the country.

CASES of a singular and fatal disease have occurred at Logan, in Cache Co., Utah. The patient is attacked by a pain in the left knee: the leg below the knee, down to the toes, becomes much swollen, hardened and red; the pain then abates; the swelling recommences above the knee, and extends up to the body, when inflammation seizes the bowels and the patient soon dies. Three cases of this disease have occurred; and the medical man, who has had forty year's practice, says he has never known anything like it before.

MRS. REHSTEINER, wife of the pastor of the German Lutheran church at Richmond, Indiana, was severely whipped by him the other day. A reporter interviewed the abused lady, and learned from her own lips that her husband, on the 27th of last month, while she was taking a bath, came into the room and whipped her on her nude person with a carriage whip, until she was literally covered with welts and scars; and that he again attempted to chastise her in the same manner last Saturday night after she had retired. He was arrested and fined $129.40.

THE product of gold and silver last year in America was $100,000,000; in Europe, $29,000,000; in Asia, $19,000,000; in Australia, $61,000,000; in New Zealand, $10,000,000; in Africa, $6,000,000; in other countries, $3,000,000; total, $228,000,000. Of this $171,000,000 was in gold. The annual product of gold and silver at other periods is as follows:

In the year 14.....	$ 5,000,000
In the year 500.....	3,000,000
In the year 1000.....	1,000,000
In the year 1493.....	250,000
In the year 1600.....	11,000,000
In the year 1700.....	24,000,000
In the year 1800.....	52,000,000
In the year 1843.....	73,000,000
In the year 1850.....	135,000,000
In the year 1853.....	285,000,000

The gold and silver product of the world to date is stated to be $28,412,000,000, the gold being in excess of the silver about two billions.

AT least six plots to assassinate the late Louis Napoleon were made. On October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marsailles, an infernal machine, formed by two hundred and fifty gun barrels, charged with 1,500 balls, was to have been discharged against the prince and his cortege, but the design was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Liverani fired two shots at the Emperor in the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1857, Thibaidi, Bartolotti and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried and punished. On January 14, 1858, Orsini, Gomez, Pieri and Rudia threw their shells at the Emperor. On December 24, 1863, Groco, Trabucco, Imperatore and Seagliani, who had gone from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris.

PERSONAL.

BRIGNOLIA was hissed at Nice recently. The voice of other days.

HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD is called Princess of Erie in Paris.

FROUDE'S wife is the daughter of Delane, editor of the London *Times*.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S mother is a good plain New England woman, and her constant attendant.

MATILDE HERON has arrived at New York mad as a March hare. She has been sent to a hospital for the insane.

RICHARD B. KIMBALL, of New York, has offered the senior class at Dartmouth a prize for the best essay against Darwinism.

MRS. JOHN CURRIER, of Chillicothe, Ohio, recently had four children at a birth. Three died within a few hours, and the fourth is not expected to survive.

EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, is lying in a critical condition, and was not expected to survive Tuesday night, but in the morning his condition was more favorable.

WILLIE CLARK, the poor foolish lad who recently placed obstructions on the Boston and Albany Railroad, to "see the cars jump," died on the 11th instant, a raving maniac.

MR. GORDON L. FORD, of Brooklyn, former Collector of Internal Revenue, has taken charge of the publishing department of the *Tribune*, in place of Mr. Samuel Sinclair.

MARGUERITTE and Cecilia Cleveland, nieces of Horace Greeley, are said to possess considerable skill in music, and Miss Cecelia is a frequent contributor to the daily press.

MADAME SCHWEINITZ, the daughter of the American Minister and recently married to General Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, will soon be presented at the Austrian Court.

ONE of Alexis' sisters has had a marriage arranged by her by Count Schouvaloff. The count has numerous relatives who appear in this country immediately after every great snow storm.

MR. ROBERT T. LINCOLN denies that his mother has presented to anybody the Bible presented to the late President by colored people of the South. He says she has no intention of parting with it.

WILLIAM TODD, formerly known as the "boy speaker," from his knowledge of parliamentary rules, is the private secretary of Vice President Colfax. He has grown [illegible] since he was the boy speaker of the House.

A DORCHESTER, Mass., woman has been three times married. Her first husband was Robb, the second Robbins, and the third Robbinson. The same door-plate has served for the whole three, but if she marries again, a silver plated bay window will have to be added for the other syllable.

TWO interesting marriages are reported in literary circles: Robert Dale Owen, in his old age, to an artist maiden who has a beautiful summer home on Lake George, and Rose Terry of Connecticut to a young bank officer in Winstead, which divides with Hartford the honor of her residence. The average of the ages of the four gives an excess to the male members of the quartette.

THE wife of Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, has sued for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. A San Francisco paper suggests that the Governor has been so intent upon his battle with the Apaches that he has had no time to devote to domestic duties; but the same paper adds: "Mrs. Safford is young, intellectual, high-bred, and delicately sensitive, while the Governor—well, the Governor is not."

IT is stated that Father Jandel, the General of the Dominicans, recently deceased, is the seventy-fifth of the members of the Ecumenical Council who has died since it was opened on the 8th of December, 1869. Among the seventy-five were eight cardinals. The number of living cardinals amounts to forty-five, of whom twenty-one are seventy or more years of age. Cardinal Billet, who has reached the age of ninety, is the eldest. During the reign of Pius IX. ninety-seven cardinals have died. All the cardinals are now at Rome with the exception of Cardinal Hohenlohe. Twenty-five cardinals' hats are vacant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; Robert Patrick, Vice President; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Sinclair, John S. Ashworth, E. Fisher, H. Fetterolf, George Shoenberger, H. Hartmann, Robt. C. Schmertz, Jr., Robert Patrick.

John C. Dalley, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Allemannia Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH, from January 1st to December 31st, 1872.

ASSETS.

Stock Demand Notes (secured).....	$ 50,000 00	
Mortgage (first lien).....	126,450 15	
Cash on hand and in the course of Collection.....	20,634 21	
Cash in Third National Bank.....	27,247 20	
Bills Receivable (2 names).....	16,150 81	
Deposited in Germania Savings Bank, bearing interest.....	5,000 00	
Deposited in Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, bearing interest.....	5,000 00	
Office Furniture.....	779 31	
	$301,281 97	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	$200,000 00	
Surplus January 1, 1872.....	41,088 38	
Receipts, Premiums.....	$109,986 04	
Interest.....	47,593 54	
	$157,579 58	
Losses.....	28,614 62	
Dividends.....	10,000 00	
Stationery, Taxes, Stamps.....	4,118 90	
Commission, Reinsurance and Return Premiums.....	14,659 00	
Salaries, Rent, and all other Expenses.....	9,799 56	
	67,179 99	60,198 39
		$301,281 97

JAS. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
CITY INSURANCE COMPANY
Of the City of Pittsburgh.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 29, 1856.

Capital Stock.....		$100,000
Privilege of increasing to.....		500,000
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank bearing interest.....	$ 6,536 65	
Cash on hand and book account.....	7,396 87	
Marine Notes.....	4,156 16	
Loans on Collaterals.....	8,912 50	
Fund and Mortgage and accrued interest.....	39,306 49	
Office Furniture.....	1,008 66	
Stock Notes secured.....	50,000 00	
	$117,326 73	
Premiums received.....	$ 41,049 83	
Interest.....	6,773 91	
	47,823 74	
Paid returned premiums, reinsurance and company's.....	4,697 07	
Taxes, Stamps and all other expenses.....	7,037 66	
Losses.....	3,827 26	
	15,562 19	
Assets December 31, 1871.....	$ 32,261 55	
	105,265 18	
	$137,326 73	

Losses unpaid and unadjusted, no one.
JOHN B. GLOSINGER, Secy.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	John Nusser,
Hugh Lafferty,	Jos. Keeling,
Jos. Fichtenan,	Robt. Houlden,
Jos. Mahler,	H. Sand ine,
Fred. Schultz,	Geo. Gwyer,
S. A. Mundorf,	A. Rapp.
Robt. Young.	

ja18:g

Stock Exchange Salesrooms.
COLE & IRWIN,
Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue.
S. WHITING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

The following valuable Stocks will be offered on MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30. Sale positive.

Commercial Banking Co.
Citizen's National Bank.
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.
Enterprise Savings Bank.
M. & M. National Bank.
Homestead Bank.
Improvement Trust Co. Bank.
Columbia Oil Co.
Allemannia Fire Insurance Co.
People's Fire Insurance Co.
Workingmen's Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens' Gas Co.
Federal Insurance Co.
Pittsburgh and Trust Co.
Castle Shannon Railroad.
Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Two whole Lots and Frame Dwelling, Nos. 1 and 3 Fogg A No. 1 Mortgages and other securities.
We will also offer that elegant Suburban Residence, East Liberty, known as the Fahnestock property, Hiver avenue. One of the most desirable suburban Residences in the market. Brick House of 8 Rooms, Hall and an excellent Cellar. Laundry in basement. Marble Mantles. Lot of Ground, tastefully laid out with Flowers, Shrubbery, Walks and Drives; Stable and Carriage House; within 4 minutes' walk of Station, and only two squares from Penn avenue.

TERMS.—One-third Cash; balance in one, two and three years.

ja18:g38 COLE & IRWIN.

Farmer Boys' Ambition.

Many farmer boys try to excel in some direction; some in raising the largest grain, or vegetables, and some in raising the earliest ones. To the latter class, it affords a great deal of satisfaction to have a mess of green corn, a dish of cucumbers or tomatoes, or a ripe watermelon a week or two before any of their neighbors. Well, I don't know but they earn the privilege of boasting about it, if they wish to do so. I never tried to get ahead of such boys as these, but next year, to use the Yankee term, I'll "beat 'em or bust." If I bust, you will be pretty apt to hear of it.

Now, boys, I would say,—if you have a neighbor who is in the habit of coming out ahead in any particular thing, just try him once. If you get early seed, and take a little pains, you will excel him, I'll warrant.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Keep trying until you do what you set out to do.—*Young Folks' Rural.*

How I Wintered My Bees.

I had one stock of hybrids not my own. I divided them late in the summer of 1871 without queen or queen cell. This made them late in gathering their winter's supply. I examined them about the first of January and found them about all dead—about a pint of bees left and no honey. I determined to try some experiment on them. I made a pen about six feet square and filled it two feet with horse manure, well picked. I then placed the hive in the centre, leaving the entrance, about one foot back, open. I cut a hole in the top of the hive about four inches square, and inserted a tube in it. I then covered it with rotten chaff to the depth of three feet. The hole was covered with wire cloth. I fed them with syrup and left them have their liberty all the time. You see it was a hot bed, and it enlivened the old lady. They came out in the spring all right and are No. 1 stock.—*Cor. National Bee Journal.*

Boiled Pumpkin for Swine.

T. R. C. asks if "there is any virtue in boiled pumpkins for food for swine." There certainly is. The pumpkin contains a good deal of saccharine matter. We do not happen to have at hand an analysis of the pumpkin to show just what its fattening qualities are, but there is no doubt that it is a valuable food for swine, to which we have fed hundreds of loads boiled; also to cattle for the purpose of making beef.

YEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Arthritis, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is indispensable, and can be safely used with extra help or success.

Cramp, strains and sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs, these may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

☞Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonials of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has purchased expressly to meet the thousands of cases that we heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 25 cents. Who would cough through seven weeks of misery at a cost of $100, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to me, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
3047 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
before purchasing elsewhere.
del

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY

Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?

LARD CANS—2, 3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes.
SPICE CANS.
PAINT CANS.
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.

D. MILLER & CO.
79. 79.

R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Nails and Boot Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4-MWF

DREKA
Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia, Pa.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a specialty. del5-MWF

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
se28:MWF

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY

Ladies' Balmoral and Felt Skirts.

Ladies' New Silk Fichus.
Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Kid Berlin Gloves.

At $20, Silk Velvet Cloaks, very handsome.
At $30, Silk Velvet Cloaks, richly trimmed, well worth $1.00.

Ladies' New Shawls,
LADIES' NEW SCARFS.
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Neckties, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c., &c.
Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, Lace Curtains,
Window Holands, Housekeeping Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 Market St.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Live Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND FURS.

A. W. Erwin & Co.
jl1-dAS
NEW GOODS
Opened Since January 1st.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
AT

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se2-MWF

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
E. M. BAILEY, G. W. ROBINSON,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. KORLAND, R.-H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se21-MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

The money market of this city to-day exhibited increasing ease in the way of loans. The banks took all the good paper offered. On the street, merchantable notes were much sought after, and good double named acceptances were in more demand than they have been for some time back.

Trade is active. Our business men, in settling semi-annual accounts and filling orders, appear to have about as much in their hands as they can well attend to.

The New York Bank Statement for this week, herewith annexed, is a very good one, and will do much in bringing increased ease to the eastern money markets.

Loans, increase	$2,656,800
Specie, decrease	1,428,300
Legal Tenders, increase	3,541,200
Deposits, increase	5,146,700
Circulation, increase	80,600

In real estate and local securities everything remains quiet and unchanged.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has the following: The money market yesterday stood as the day before, the market ruling quiet. Money on call, from day to day, is quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. Good commercial three to four months' paper, with substantial names, still finds very ready sale at 9 to 10 per cent—the former the prevailing rate in all cases where the paper is strictly first-class. Three to four months' paper on Government collaterals is quoted at 7½ to 8 per cent. Paper less favorably known is diffeunt of negotiation, purchasers scrutinizing very closely. The banks are full of applications, and are discounting with rather less freedom than a week ago.

The railroad movement in the New Jersey Legislature has already, on the first day of the session, commenced. That which most interests our readers is a bill introduced by Mr. Letson, of Middlesex, to incorporate what is called the Philadelphia and New York Railway Company. The capital stock is to be seven million five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of $100 each, and work to be commenced when 10,000 shares are subscribed. The road is to run from or near Jersey City, through or near Round Brook to Trenton, and thence to any point along the Delaware river where there may be a railroad to connect with, or which may hereafter be built.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	113¼
U. S. 5-20s—1881	115¼
" —coupons	116¾
5-20—1862	114
5-20—1864	114¼
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	114
" 1867	115¾
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	111¼
10-40s—coupons	111¼
Currency 6's	114
7-30 5 per cents	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	103¾
Erie	61¼
Iron Mountain	95¼
B. H. & E.	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	38
Canton	101
St. Paul	52
Do. preferred	77¾
Michigan Southern	92¾
Do Central	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93
Rock Island	106¼
North Western, Common	80¾
Do. preferred	88
Pacific Mail	70¾
Atlantic Mail	12¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼
Union Pacific	50¾
Toledo & Wabash	71¼
Fort Wayne	93
Adams Express	49¾
American Express	69
United States Express	79
Harlem	119

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	97½
Reading R. R.	81½
United Co's New Jersey	123¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58
Pittsburgh City 5's	72
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	94
Central Transportation	46½

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

APPLES—The green apple trade continues very dull, and we quote at the recipe said a very limited demand, prices are weak though not quotably lower; we continue former quotations: $2 to $2.50 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; ranging from 5@5½c per gallon.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active, and cannot be quoted above 4½c per lb.

BUTTER—There is, as noted in our last report, rather more inquiry for prime butter, but common is as dull as ever; sales of good to prime roll at 28@29c; choice, 27@28c.

BROOM CORN—There is but little doing, and trade is quiet though prices are unchanged; ranging from 4¼ to 5c per lb.

CHEESE—Is firm but the demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light; we continue quote factory brands of Goshen, at 16½@17c.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, but without quotable change if 17 to 17½ by the car load, and usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected—trade generally improves at this season of the year; prices, however, are nominally unchanged: Apples, 4@5c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Crockett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—5½@5¾c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues very light and prices, in consequence are still maintained, 34@35. Limed eggs are in fair supply, but unchanged: 25@30, as to quality.

FLOUR—Is rather firmer, in sympathy with the advices from the points of purchase, though there is no change whatever in prices. Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8@9 for red winter wheat. Both New York and Liverpool are rather stronger, and the indications at the present writing point to a still higher range of prices. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for Wheat, and prices are firm though unchanged: $1.75@1.80 for good to strictly prime red; the receipts and offering continue very light. Oats also scarce and firm at the recent advance, that is for spot delivery; we continue former quotations, 48@50c. These figures cannot be obtained for forward delivery, and we doubt if any under advance will only be temporary as it was caused by a temporary scarcity; however, some dealers appear to regard the future of the market as fairly under control. Corn is in better supply, and the demand has apparently fallen off somewhat, hence the market, particularly for the inferior, is easier and, as compared with last week, a shade lower; we continue to quote at 50 on track, and 60 free in elevator—can be bought below for that quotation, for future delivery. Rye is scarce and may be quoted at 90@95—it is said that it cannot be laid down here from the west under $1 for any grade $1. Barley is steady, but unchanged at 85 to 90 for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GREEN COFFEE—The Coffee market continues very firm and considerably excited, and within the past 24 hours, an advance of full one cent per lb. has been established by the jobbers, and the tendency continues upward; as noted in our last report, the market has been stimulated considerably by the recent news of the fire at Rio, with 20,000 bags. New Orleans Molasses firm and in good demand, but Syrups are still reported dull. Sugars quoted firmer, but prices unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, 12¾c. Granulated, 12¼c. Powdered, 12¼c. A, 12¾c. Extra C, 12c. C, 11¾c. Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20@21c. Fair, 23c. Good, 24c. Prime, 24½@25c. Roasted, in lb packages 29c; loose, 25½c. Java, 35@36c.

Syrups—Fair, 45c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 59c; Mande Flavor, 66c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25. Cassia, Ginger and Cloves.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c Rangoon, 7¼@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 78@85c.

HAY—Is held with unusual firmness, but there is no quotable change in prices; $25 to 30 per ton according to quality.

HOPS—$2.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 90@95; No. 2, 80.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $18@$21.50 per cwt; Middlings at $1.90@1.50, according to quality; Corn Meal, $1.85@1.95.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—$3@3½ per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at 85@88 per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Extra Mess Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 8¾c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $3 per bushel. Flaxseed, $1.90@2.

SHOULDERS—Are quoted, in a jobbing way, at $3.00@3.4, and Clover Seed at $5.75. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of stock at these yards during the week were as follows:

	Local.	Through.
Cattle	1,700	1,300
Hogs	193	33 "
Sheep	88	2 "
Horses		2 "
Mules		13 "
Total	438	187 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals during the week, as will be seen, were rather light, and the offerings of the week through stock, leaving but 159 cars intended for sale, with a light supply, and an increased demand. Trade was unusually active, and notwithstanding prices ruled higher, everything sold almost upon arrival, and that, too, at full rates. There were buyers in attendance than for some time past, and as the reports from the east, up until Friday, were very favorable, they all took hold pretty freely and the supply of prime stock was not equal to the demand; the quality as a general thing was common, consisting mainly of the common and medium grades, with but few shipping steers, of which the offerings, as already intimated, were light, but sold quicker and at relatively better prices than the common stock. Trade has been rather quiet during the rest part of the week, but it always is on Friday and Saturday, and while the advices from New York yesterday were very unfavorable, reporting a regular break down, prices here, as yet, are nominally unchanged, though the prospects are not near as good as they were on Wednesday and Thursday, and dealers anticipate a harder market next week if the run should be as large as anticipated. The sales within the last couple of days were as follows: Wm Eagan & Company have cars of good, 1,200, Ohio steers at 6@6¾; 1 car fair, 1,100, at 5¾—one dollar per head off. Sadler, Haines & Co., same parties, 20 cars, to-day to Peter Kleman, at 6¼; 52, averaging 1,175, to Johna Holmes, at 6¼. Hazelwood & Blackstock, one car of fair Beefy Ohio steers, to Hodges, Huff & Co., 15 extra Texas, 1,480 lbs, 5¾. We continue yesterday's quotations, though it is but proper to report what we have already stated, that as the advices from New York are unfavorable, the feeling is not so good:

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime to good, 1,200@1,300, steers	6 00@6 50
Fair, 1,000@1,100, steers	5 50@6 00
Thinnish heifers and steers	5 00@5 50
Old cows and stags	2 75@3 50
Bulls, as per quality	3 00@5 00

HOGS.

The market has been remarkably steady during the week, and while the arrivals have been liberal the demand kept pace with the supply all the way through, and to-day the pens of buyers have been operating pretty freely and to several days past, and to-day the demand was increased somewhat by one of our packers who bought about 500 to ship to the west and more if he could have got them; but, as we have already stated, there were very few hogs unsold after the eastern men got what they wanted.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 50@4 60
Good to prime Yorkers, 175@200	4 40@4 50
Pigs, fat and smooth 125@150	4 00@4 25
Mixed rough stock	3 80@4 15

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been remarkably active all week, but closes to-day in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York, and while the outlook is not so encouraging, as yet there has been no quotable decline, and whether there will be or not next week will depend altogether upon the arrivals. There was a bunch of fair Ohio stock sold this morning at 5¾, which it was said would have to be brought in early in the week, but it was because nearly all the buyers had returned home, especially those who operate in the particular grades of stock. Following were the latest sales: 142 fair Illinois, 90 lbs, mixed wools, at 6¼; 282 good 85 lbs, Ohio, fine wool at 5¾; and 88 common at 5@5¼c.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Good fine wool, 75@80 lbs	4 75@5 25
Prime open wool, 105@125 lbs	6 00@6 50
Prime open wool, 80@90 lbs	5 25@5 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

About the only thing of interest in connection with crude petroleum is that the market was reported a shade firmer to-day, and this, we presume, may be attributed to the fact that there has been considerable inquiry for it within the past week to put in tank on speculation; prices are also a shade higher than on Saturday last, yesterday, and the offerings are not so large—there is not the same pressure to sell. Producers have no doubt come to the conclusion that the speculators think there is money in it at present prices, which is evident from the fact of their buying, and as they had their holds of it for a short time the cause of the firmness to-day. Refiners continue to buy largely, but not that there is any particular desire to force a further decline, but because there is no demand for refined, and further, because the margin is still always in favor of crude. Barrels are scarce, the manufacturers carrying large stocks. Parker dispatches quoted to-day at 82 per bbl, equal to about 5½c per gallon delivered here.

There is no export demand whatever for refined, nor has there been for two months or more; for as we know from the manufacturers, all the export trade is always very light at this season of the year, but it has been lighter this year than usual. The inquiry for fancy brands is also very light, not withstanding the exceedingly low prices; quotations may be given at 19@17½ cents on cars here, though we did hear of a sale of 100 bbls at 16½.

The barrel trade is also very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; city manufactured nominally at $1.00@1.05, and country at $1.80@1.85.

Receipts crude this week	27,115 bbls.
" last week	24,101 "
" Jan. 1 to date	63,061 "
" same time, 1872	49,864 "
Exports refined this week	4,357 "
" last week	6,625 "
" Jan'y 1 to date	19,961 "
" same time, 1872	31,098 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Stevenson	305
Riverside O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	350
Riverside O W, acct. O. J. Grier	80
Total	1235

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Shipping List says: The market presents a very encouraging aspect. A number of manufacturers are now in the city, and are purchasing freely; for some time back they have shown no disposition to buy, believing that eventually dealers would come to their terms, but that time has now passed. Dealers are very firm in their demands, and are not disposed to push sales; prices are a trifle better for the choice descriptions, but the tone of Philadelphia report a very active trade, with firm prices. The sales here comprise 10,000 lbs South American at 48@50c; 5,000 lbs Montevideo, 52@53c; 20 bales do, 45; 110,000 lbs. Fall Ca fornia, 35@37; 5 bales do, 37; 10,000 lbs. Fleeces, 60; 11,000 lbs scoured Donskoi, 90@95; 3,000 lbs Cape, 45@50; 2,000 lbs Fall and Lambs' 33@35; 5,000 lbs western medium, 48@50; 5,000 lbs burry do, 42; 3,000 lbs Pulled, 60@62; 11 bales unwashed Georgia, 30; bag do, 61@63; 40 bales short X do, 55@57; 5,000 lbs western Texas, 28; 1,000 lbs Delaine, 55; 50 bales combing, 65; 5 bales Black Colorado, 45; 5,000 lbs mixed, 57; 10,000 lbs New Mexico, 50; 10,000 lbs Western Fleece, and 12,000 lbs Spring California, on private terms. By auction, 64 bales damaged Cape sold at 35@36 cents cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The demand is limited, but prices are well sustained. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, to ¼ blood, 65@66c; ¼ and ⅜ blood, 62@66c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 65@67c; fine unwashed, 45@46c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and harry unwashed, 42@46c; combing unwashed 58@60; washed combing, 70@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 60@62c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Advices by cable again quote a further advance in Scotch Pig, but the market here has shown of any decided change, no particular change. The extreme difficulty of moving goods through our thoroughfares has also a limiting effect on the trade. We do not have heard of no sales since our last. American Pig has an upward tendency; most companies are real offering, as the recent contracts extend throughout the most part of the present year. We understand that the Thomas Company have made contracts for about six months product, at $45 for No. 1, and $44 for No. 2; we note sales of 500 tons No. 1 Allentown at $47; and 200 do. No. 2 $45.50, while $50 is now asked for No. 1. American Rails are steady at about $80 currency at the mills in Pennsylvania. New English Rails are generally held at $72@74 gold, with a few outside lots on the market that might be had for less. Old are held for higher rates, $56@57.50 being a fair quotation, while some holders are asking still better figures; 50 tons sold on private terms. Scrap is in fair demand, dealers generally now demanding $50 and upward from yard, and at this price about 300 tons have changed hands, and 200 do. a trifle cheaper from dock, $45 for No. 1 time. Refined Bar is very firm at our quotations.—Commercial List.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—There is more doing. Sales of No. 1 at $45 to $47; No. 2 at $43@44 and forge at $38 to $40. Scotch pig $47@48. Nails command $6 per keg.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.	3	Wm Clark & Co.	2
Lacy Furnace	11	Soho Furnace Co	2
McKnight D & Co.	2	Wilson G & Co.	1
Isabella Furnace Co	10		
Total			41

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LOCAL.

Nimick & Co.m	3	Carnegie K & Co.m	5
Cuyler & H.m	1	J. Reamer.m	9
Reese G & Co.m	1	Nimick & Co.m	25
Robinson R & Co.	1		
Total			48

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer.m	5	R. Wister.	8
Bolsworth P & Co.m	1		
Total			15

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.p	1	Carnegie K & Co.p	1
Total			2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1873.

Gold sold at 112¾@113¾, and closed at 113¾@113¾. Loans were from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearings $47,000,000. Specie shipments for the week $32,415,077. The bank statement is favorable. It shows a net gain of $500,077 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $6,402,100 above the 25 per cent. required. Governments steady. State bonds quiet. Money easy at @7 per cent. Stocks opened steady. Low market has been very dull all day. During the afternoon the market was heavy. Harlem and Pacific Mail were the principal features. The market closed steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s '62, 114; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¼; new '65, 114¾; new '67, 114¾; '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 111¾; new 5s, 112¼; currency sixes, 144.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 93¾; Tennessee, old, 78¾; do new, 78¾; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 45; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 82¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; Adams Express, 95½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83; American Express 69; United States Express, 76; Pacific Mail, 70¾; New York Central, 103¼; Erie, 34½; do preferred, 76½; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 120; Northern Central, 107½; Northwestern, 80½; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, do, 52; do preferred, 77¼; Wabash, 71¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 95; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 99¼; Union, 36; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton very dull; middling upland 20¼c, sales of futures 65,000 bales, as follows: January 19 7-16@19 9-16c; February 19 9-16@19¾c; March 19¾@19¾c; April 20¼@20¼c; May 20¾@20¾c; June 20-13@21c. Flour very firm; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.15@6.75; common to good $7.15@7.35; good to choice $7.70@8.25; white wheat extra $7.90@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.30. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $3.25@3.50. Whisky steady at 43c. Wheat higher; receipts 6,000 bushels; No. 2 Northwest afloat $1.65; prime No. 2 Milwaukee $1.71; red western $1.90. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady with a moderate demand; receipts 13,000 bushels; old western mixed 66c; new do 61½@66c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 11,000 bushels; new mixed western 49@52c; Ohio 48c; white western 52@55c. Eggs unchanged. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet at 4@32c for 1872. Leather quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco 28½c. Wool in fair request and firm; fleece 69c; pulled 60@65c. Coffee firm; Rio 17¼@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8@8½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 68@71c. Rice firm at 8@8¾c. Petroleum; crude 9c; refined 21½@22c. Provisions: mess pork quiet at $13.25@13.75. Beef dull; mess $8@11.75; extra $13@13.50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 7¼@7½c; middles steady; long clear 6¾c; short do 7½@7¾; short rib sides hard and weaker; western steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾@8¼c. Western butter firm at 11@16c. Cheese firm at 12@15c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot like firm at $34.50. Pig iron firm; Scotch $81@85; American $47@61. Bar firm at $110. Russia sheet $16@16.25. Nails firm, cut at $5; clinch $6.50@7.25; horse shoe 21@33c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Receipts of cattle 679; very quiet; very few good to prime butchers' stock scarcely anything doing in shipping grades, which are scarce; prices nominal and unchanged; shipments 816. Hogs: receipts 19,562; opened quiet; sales $3.75@4.00, mostly $3.80@3.90; closing dull and weak with downward tendency; shipments 2,497; total number hogs packed here to date 913,915, against 899,867 same time last year.

ALBANY, January 17.—Receipts very small, several trains being behind time. What few sales have been made show a decline of ¼c per pound, but there has not been enough sold to make a market. Milch cows: prices range from $45 to $65. Sheep and lambs; the market rules steady, and the demand is equal to the receipts at last week's ruling prices; the receipts number 14,600 to-day; the market has been dull and heavy; sales of fine wool sheep at 6@7½c; coarse wool 6@7¼c; lambs 6¼@8c.

BUFFALO, January 17.—Cattle: receipts today, including 19 cars reported to arrive, 2,176, making total for week, thus far, 8,891, or 523 cars against 239 cars same time last week; the net weight in cars for shipping this morning caused the market to drag at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance; yards well filled with stock; about 800 disposed of; sales 110 Ohio steers, 1,005 to 1,208, at $4.75@5.62½; 216 Illinois steers, 1,350 to 1,515, at $5.70@6; 94 Texan steers, 1,065 to 1,233, at $4.37½@5.12½; 38 Indiana steers, 1,037 to 1,150, at $4.50@5.40; 31 State steers, 1,137 to 1,447, at $5@6; 19 State stockers, 781, at $3.60; 18 Missouri steers, 1,085, at $4.12½. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day 2,4,0, making a total for the week thus far of 15,200, against 14,600 for same time last week; market closed firm at $6.50@7.25 for Canada sheep and lambs; $5@6.75 for western sheep. Hogs also a shade higher; sales to-day 1,471 Michigan sheep, 71@ 108 lbs, $4.75@7.50; 55 Ohio sheep, 84@92 lbs, $5.87½; 148 Indiana sheep, 85 lbs, $5.20; 213 Canada sheep and lambs, 84@102 lbs, $6.25@6.70. Hogs: receipts to-day 11,000, making the total for the week thus far 33,800, against 29,-009 the same time last week; market active at $4.25@4.40, with a disposition on the part of buyers to beat down prices; sales 4,000 Ohio hogs, 180@300 lbs, $4.30@4.40.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Flour: demand active and prices advanced; large sales: extra spring $6.56@7.00. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced but unsettled; No 1 spring $1.29; No 2 $1.23¾; No 3 $1.10¾@1.11. Corn dull but unchanged; No 2 mixed 39@39¾c; rejected 39¾@39½c, seller February. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 25¼c; rejected 21¼c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 68c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; fall No 2 76@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect, but easier; failing. Mess pork $11.80@11.85, spot; $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7¼@7¾, spot. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 3¾@4c. Short ribs 5¾c, loose; 6¼c packed. Bacon dull but unchanged. Dressed hogs, heavy weights, declined to $4.40 @4.50; light strong at $4.60. Whisky dull and prices drooping at 88c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 18¼c. Flour: demand good at full prices; sales at $9.25. Wheat still; buyers generally stood off; red winter $1.00 at east elevator; $2.00 for seller February. Corn No 2 mixed 36c at east elevator. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 32c. Barley higher; No 1 75c. Whisky: no sales; 90c. Mess pork firm at $12.00. Dry salt meats active and strong; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6¼c; hams 7¼c. Bacon: considerable sales of future; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c; generally held ¼c higher. Lard less firm at 7¼@7¾c. Hogs firm at $4.25@4.87; bulk sales at $4.50@4.55. Cattle unchanged; common to choice cows and heifers $2.00@4.50; ditto Texan and ditto feeders $2.50 @4.37½; fair to choice shippers $4.50@6.00.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 18—2 P. M.—Consols: for money 92¾ and for account 92¾@92¾. American securities: U. S. 5-20s of '62, 91¾@92; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5's 89¾; Erie Railway 9¾.

PARIS, January 18.—Rentes 54 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales of 8,000 bales; of American 4,000; speculation and export 4,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston during December and January at 9 11-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d @12s 5d. Flour 24s 6d@28s. Corn 28s. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s@35s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton dull at 19¾c. Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Other grains steady and unchanged. Groceries firm at previous prices. Oats firm and unchanged. Provisions active and generally held higher. Mess pork nominal at $12.62½@13.00. Lard opened steady but closed less active; steam 7½c; kettle; jobbing sales at 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 3¾c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders wanted at 5¼c. Green meats strong and higher; for shoulders 3¾c is freely offered; held at 4c; clear rib sides 5¾c; clear sides 6¾@6c; hams 8½@8¾c for medium to light. Hogs firm at $4.15@4.20; principal sales at $4.17½@4.20; receipts 5,400. Whisky in good demand at 89c.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts 3,275; exports: continent 240; sales 200 bales; stock 46,083.

SAVANNAH, January 18.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 2,497; exports: continent 290; sales 700; stock 81,772.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 1,697; exports 76; Great Britain 3,153; continent 753; coastwise 397; sales 1,200; stock 45,711.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 117; exports: Great Britain 446; coastwise 1,196; sales 700; stock 68,692.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Sugar: demand good and supply light; inferior 5@6½c; common 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7½@8¾c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses: light supply and demand good; fair to choice 52@65c. Cotton quiet, easier and dull, and not quotably lower; sales of 4,000 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18½c; middling 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 2,562 bales; exports to Geneva 2,420 do; to Queenstown 1,369 do; coastwise 1,116 do; stock 169,852 do.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Despite the heavy rain storm, business was fairly active with commission houses and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was steady and strong at current quotations, with an upward tendency on some descriptions. Lewiston B stripes were advanced to 15c. Spring cassimeres, cheviots and suitings were in moderate demand in first hands. Foreign goods were quiet. The imp rts of dry goods for the week were nearly three and a half millions.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 18.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1.90; No 1 do $1.74@1.75; amber do $1.72½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 37½c; low do 43c seller May. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect: No 2 31¼c; Michigan 32½c. Clover seed active at $5.25 for prime. Dressed hogs firm at $4.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Flour firm; superior $4.50@5.50; extra $5.25@6.25. Wheat steady; red $1.38@2.00; amber $2.03; white $2.05@2.08. Rye 93@95c. Corn dull; yellow 60@61c; choice white 64c. Oats dull, white 50@51c; mixed 47@47½c. Petroleum: crude 14½@15½c; refined 26½@27c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour: Demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter held at $1.74; No 2 $1.73. Corn dull and firm at 44@44c. Oats quiet and steady; No 1 State 37c. Refined petroleum steady; standard white 20@20½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30; No 2 do $1.20. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 35c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 69c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall 90@95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour in good demand but unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged; mixed western 82c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed western 45@47c; white 48@50c. Rye quiet at 95@$1.00. Provisions firm; nothing offering, but unchanged. Whisky dull and weak.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Reed & Smith; 1 do do, Gilmore & Co; 1 do s staff, R Knox & Son; 1 do shorts, Spear & G; 14 bgs rags, M Strang; 2 bbls hard, E & C Magee, 3 do butter, R Cranston; 8 do apples, W McBeth; 3 do cider, J Herbert; 1 do butter, M Weil; 5 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis; 4 bbls lard, H Metzger; 100 do do, P W Jenkins Bro; 60 do bw flour, 96 kegs s butter, Loh & C; 120 bags rye, McHenry & H; 15 do c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bdls steel, Brown & S; 1 pkg dry goods, T Brady; 6 do do, L Welling; 19 do bridles, G N Hoffstot & Co; 26 tubs butter, W H Graff; 25 do do, E Moye & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bbls apples, Head C & Co; 130 do do, Scott & Co; 10 do do, Vangorder & S; 10 do do, 3 do butter, Head C & Co; 100 do flour, Schonaker & Co; 50 do do, 200 sks do, D Wallace; 12 sks do, Carnegie Bro & Co; 300 sks flour, J H Patterson; 60 do barley, F Schields; 42 do do, J P Wacker; 12 pails tobacco, T G Jenkins; 15 do do, R M Bailey; 1 pkg dry goods, A P Shriver & Co; 1 car corn, W Armstrong & Co.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars lumber, J Brown; 2 do do, Heath & S; 1 do do, S Pitts P M Co; 2

HOME NEWS.

To the Ladies.

The ladies certainly will be interested in knowing that Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, at No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, have now in store what they justly claim to be the finest and cheapest assortment of Hamburg edging ever brought to the city, and the fact that they have been kept on a rush to supply their patrons during the past week is the best evidence that the article is exactly what it is represented to be. Our lady readers can satisfy themselves of the great bargains to be had by calling at the store, 128 Federal street.

Burglarious.

Last night about ten o'clock the house at the corner of Webster avenue and Elm street was visited by burglars. The husband happened to be absent, and his wife was surprised to notice the door of her room open slowly, and the head of a stranger protruding through the aperture. She was of course very much frightened, but did not lose her presence of mind, and that burglar retired very suddenly, while the fire shovel, propelled with considerable force, struck the door near where his head was an instant before. The police were called and the house searched, but the thieves could not be found.

The Fire Yesterday.

An alarm of fire turned in from box 71, at half past twelve o'clock yesterday, directed the department to the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street. The shed over the ore crushing department of Carnegie, Kloman & Co.'s, rolling mill, at the foot of Tarr-Hill street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished without much trouble, though at a loss of about $2,500, fully insured. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the watchman's office. During the fire several of the firemen, who had lately secured new suits, had them ruined by the fire and water.

Federal Office Holders.

President Grant's proclamation, published on Saturday, prohibiting Federal office holders from holding any State, county or municipal office after the 4th of March, will strike almost all the Federal officers here. Our Postmaster is at present a Fire Commissioner. Collector of Port is a member of the City Hall Commission. Assessor of Internal Revenue is a Clerk of the Senate. Besides, many of the smaller office holders are at this time holding municipal offices. It may be some of them will resign their Federal offices for the purpose of holding on to their local offices. This law prohibiting them holding local offices has been in force for years, but has been winked at until now.

A Street Car Demolished.

On Saturday morning about seven o'clock, an accident occured at the Federal street, Allegheny, railroad crossing, which is another strong illustration of the dangers attending the crossing. At the time named, car No. 23 on the Western Avenue Passenger Railroad, and which contained about twenty-five passengers, was coming down proved unavailable and the car proceeded down Federal street. When last seen the car was speeding, the track was found so slippery that the brake on the grade at a rapid rate. Reaching Stockton avenue the car was signalled to stop, but this was of course impossible. Just as the car reached the middle of the track, it was struck by the train, a western bound freight, and utterly demolished. Very fortunately no one was seriously injured, though how they escaped is a miracle.

More Smoke Than Fire.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in Allegheny yesterday morning, by the rumor that the Poor House was on fire, though the sequel of the report was untrue. It seems that about half past ten o'clock a large quantity of smoke was discovered issuing from the insane department of the building. Although a search failed to reveal the flames, a man was despatched to Allegheny City, and Chief Crow sent the "Friendship" engine with two hose carriages. The firemen cut through the floor, but were unable to find the fire, after working some time left the scene, concluding that the smoke was occasioned by rags having been thrown around the furnace. During the time the firemen were there the occupants were kept ignorant of the affair, and thus a panic was prevented.

The Divorce Court.

Connubial unhappiness, judging from the Court records on Saturday, must be on the increase, as there were five applications made for divorce.

Clara Millard's petition set forth that she was married to Joseph Millard in 1865, and lived with him until 1872, when his cruel treatment compelled her to seek quarters elsewhere. Urban Schmidt's married life hardly outlasted the honeymoon. She was married to John Shadel in McKeesport in July, 1868, and in August of the same year John disappeared, and has not since been seen around the family hearth. Mary Ann Schmidt was married to Louis Scharff in 1849, and after a matrimonial career of nineteen years, John suddenly broke out of the ranks and has never returned. Louis Schmidt alleges that Helena Schmidt was so much afflicted with a disease of the eyes as to be unpitial the, and since 1870 has been acting in accordance with her feelings, by deserting the home circle. Lydia Keaton, the last on the list, charges John W. Keaton with infidelity. They were married in 1865 and were happy together for five years, when John left home.

Subpoenas were awarded in the cases.

A Roll of Honor.

The Washington Pa., *Reporter* speaking of the college in that town says:

The Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, consists of one hundred and thirty-three gentlemen, elected from all parts of the Keystone State. The fourteen of this number educated at Jefferson and Washington Colleges constitute more *than the fourth* of that august body. Seven of these graduated at Jefferson as follows: H. N. M'Allister in 1838; J. McDowell Sharpe in 1848; Silas M. Clark in 1852; Thomas Ewing and Augustus S. Landis in 1853; Samuel (E.?) Dodd in 1854; and Thomas H. Baird in 1854. The following graduated at Washington: John H. Walker in 1822; John M'Collough, M. D., in 1826; Samuel L. Russell in 1834; David W. Patterson in 1836; and Wm. M'Clean in 1851. Reader Smith, a Puritanic member of the seven surviving members of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837), and George V. Lawrence were students there for some considerable time.

Ulysses Mercur, Jefferson, 1842, was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Cyrus L. Pershing—Jefferson, 1848—a President Judge, and James P. Sterrett—Jefferson, 1841—a Judge of Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Stone—Washington, 1846—were each unanimously re-elected to a like position. Wm. S. Moore—Washington, 1847—takes his seat in the National Congress, and James A. Blaine, of the same class, is returned for the fifth term to the same body, which he so ably presidees. Ebenezer M'Junkin—Jefferson, 1841—returns to Congress for a second term. Lemuian Sexton, a graduate of Jefferson in 1847, is elected Lieutenat Governor of Indiana.

The Union Insurance Company.

A reference to the card of this company in another column, will show our readers that its Board of Directors, its President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary afford in the very names every required guarantee that its affairs are under good management. We happen to know, moreover, that the company's business has had a regular and healthy growth, its reserve fund an't consequently that security of its policy holders is being constantly enlarged. It has therefore fairly earned the right to rank among the established and safe under—writers. Accident loss by fire, we certainly should rejoice that such institutions are growing up amongst us. Every day we read in the papers of losses and disaster from fire whole blocks and great factories are burned to the ground, or thrown out of employment, families made houseless and homeless, and where the lost property had not been insured their case became for that reason, hopeless. The only question is, why was not the house or goods insured? The answer is *carelessness, neglect.* It is the duty of every man—and every man should see to it that this duty is not neglected or deferred, to insure any reliable property he owns, the loss of which would injure himself, his family or his creditors. So, good reader, we advice you to go, and go at once, to the Union Insurance Company, 116, Smithfield street, and put your property under its sheltering arms. The cost is trifling, a mere nothing compared with the joy you would feel after your house is burned that it was insured, and you could then rebuild your house, replace your furniture, and readjust yourself again in a new and perhaps a better home. Think? think? act? act? delays are dangerous, often fatal

"OLD VETS."

Meeting of Soldiers of the Mexican War.

On Saturday evening at "Our" House, on Diamond alley, a meeting was held in the interests of the veterans of the Mexican War. Col. F. H. Cooley, was elected President, and Chas. B. Mowry, Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order and its object briefly stated, a committee of five was appointed, whose duty it shall be to call a general meeting of the veterans at an early day to take consideration of the question of increasing the pensions. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Maurice Wallace, Wm. Kennedy, Henry Fulmore, Henry List and John Shipley.

Mr. Maurice Wallace was elected Treasurer of the organization, and Mr. F. H. Cooley, Corresponding Secretary. After a brief and free interchange of views, the meeting adjourned.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Pangs of a Guilty Conscience—How a Prisoner Made a Confession.

Some two weeks ago a young man was arrested and placed in the lock-up, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was brought before Mayor Blackmore, who sent him ten days to jail, while at the jail he developed considerable nervous anxiety, and finally requested that Detective Cupples with whom he had become acquainted, might be sent him, as he had something important to divulge. He then confessed to having set fire to a block of new buildings, seven years ago, at Allegeny, while under the influence of drink, since which time he had roamed over the States, now travelling with a circus, at other times eking out a miserable existence at something else. He could never rest himself was under the influence of drink, and that he did not intend from desire, but from necessity. He gave his name as E. C. Hill, but stated he was known by the name of Meyers in his native town, as that was his stepfathers name. Detective Cupples upon this information placed himself in correspondence with the Mayor of Altoona, who sent a dispatch to bring the prisoner on. He left on the ten minutes past one train on Saturday afternoon, on the Pennsylvania road. There is a standing reward of $500 for the arrest of this incendiary.

Letters Held for Postage—Miss Maria C. McIntyre, Lebanon, Pa., 1c; Miss Mary Hartman, Freeport, Pa., 3c; Jas. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Inhauser & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c; Meyer Richman, Corry, Pa., 6c.

LYNCH'S FATE.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

A Review of the Case—The Murder Last June—The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Ambrose E. Lynch—His Side of the Story—The Reverse Statements—The Legal Efforts in his Behalf—The Final Scene on Saturday—Judge Sterrett Refers to the Facts—"A Premeditated Murder"—The Prisoner Called up for Sentence—Touching Remarks of Judge Sterrett—The Death Sentence Pronounced—The Demeanor of Lynch—The Features of the Scene.

A solemn and impressive scene was enacted in the Criminal Court on Saturday, the occasion being that set apart for the final disposition, so far as our County Courts are concerned, of the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of murder. The circumstances of the tragic affair, in which he took so terrible a part, have hardly faded from the remembrances of our readers.

ONE NIGHT IN JUNE

of last year, a man was found in a dying condition near the corner of Arch street and North avenue, Allegheny, and upon being removed to the lock up, died in a few minutes. Previous to his removal from the place where first found, Ambrose E Lynch came up and announced to the little crowd gathered around the fallen man, that he (Lynch) "had cut him," an assurance which he repeated to the police, as they came up, and which led to his being taken into custody. In the lock-up, while imprisoned in full view of the corpse of his victim, Lynch conversed in reference to the affair, and alleged that he had cut the man because he found him in his sister's room. The murdered man was William Haddield, well known in the community, and of good repute.

MRS. YEE'S STORY.

The trial came off in a few weeks and the evidence was fully detailed in our reports at the time. On the trial, his sister, Mrs. Yeets, as she had done at the inquest, testified that she found Haddfield had visited her on the evening in question for immoral purposes. She said that her husband had gotten into a difficulty with a young woman in the upper part of the city and she was very anxious to effect an amicable arrangement. With Mrs. Haddfield she was very well acquainted, having done sewing in her family for eighteen years past, and to her she confided his trouble. It was thus suggested that Mr Haddfield might be able to aid in satisfactorily compromising the matter, and accordingly an appointment was made for him to visit the young woman that night and stop at Mrs. Yeets's house on Arch street, on his way home from the negotiation. He got there after eleven o'clock and the night being hot and close, the door was left open. Subsequently, he requested permission to remove his superfluous clothing. Afterwards he concluded to take of his boots and go to the hydrant in the back yard to bathe his feet. It was soon after his return to the room that Lynch burst the door open and began his his ferocious onslaught. This statement, so far as it refers to the appointment arrangement for Haddfield with Mrs. Yeets, and the purpose for which he was made, was confirmed by Mrs. Haddfield, who earnestly repudiated any suspicion of her husband's infidelity.

LYNCH'S STORY.

Lynch's statement differed from this in that he alleged he broke the door open and found the man in the bed [partially dressed], when he in a frenzy of rage, stabbed him twice, and knocked down his sister who interfered. While he was reuffling the light went out and Haddfield escaped.

The accused, after a trial continuing for three days, was convicted of murder in the first degree. His counsel, Messrs. Mackrell and Breslin, moved for a new trial, taking exceptions to several points in the charge of the Court.

Judge Stowe occupied the bench at the opening of the Court, and about an hour was spent in the disposal of routine business, imposing lighter sentences (such, elsewhere) and the regular Saturday business.

About 11 o'clock,

LYNCH WAS BROUGHT INTO COURT

and almost immediately, His Honor, Judge Sterrett, who had been sent for to the Court of Common Pleas, made his appearance. In the interval of waiting, the prisoner talked with his counsel, and afterwards to the District Attorney, with whom he had a protracted interview. He assured that official that he harbored no ill feeling towards Capt. Wilson, and that as District Attorney he had only done his duty, in the kindest possible manner. Lynch looked pale and had lost flesh during his confinement, but he did not seem the less stout to do battle. He was neatly dressed, wearing drab pantaloons, striped with black, a heavy pilot-cloth overcoat, and a white shirt, with collar and black necktie. He had been informed of the action of the Court previously, and was therefore not unprepared for the ordeal in the Court room. He conversed freely with his friends and lawyers, and seemed but little oppressed with the terrible situation in which he was placed.

In the meantime, while the prisoner was conversing with his friends, His Honor Judge Sterrett was engaged in arranging the papers and in consultation with Judge Stowe. Evidently His Honor felt he had a disagreeable task before him, and felt like putting it off as long as possible.

At about half-past twelve o'clock the case was called up, and immediately there was a death-like silence in the Court-room. Judge Sterrett then announced that they had

OVERRULED THE MOTION

for a new trial, and proceeded to read the opinion of the Court. The first portion of the paper was principally in reference to the legal points involved, and after disposing of them His Honor said: The

FACTS OF THE CASE,

as presented by the testimony, were within a very narrow compass. It was not denied, nor could it have been with any hope of success that the prisoner inflicted the wounds which so speedily caused the death of William Haddfield. There was no serious conflict of testimony as to the time, place and circumstances under which the mortal stab was inflicted. There was no evidence by the prisoner that it was done in self-defense. Instead of being attacked by the deceased, he was himself the assailant. It was shown by his own admission that he suspected the infidelity of his sister, in whose house he had been lodging, and after listening at the door of her private apartment, for a short time, he took out his knife, opened it, and without a second's reflection broke open the door of her room, and finding the deceased there, stabbed him three times. As to these prominent facts, the jury under the evidence could entertain no doubts. Did the circumstances justify them in finding, as they did, that the act of the prisoner, in thus taking the life of William Haddfield, was wilful, malicious, deliberate and premeditated. We are constrained to say that it did. Our doubts, if we had any, touching the prisoner were most conclusive against him. In the first place he stated that while listening at the door of his sister's room he took out and opened his knife, and then forced open the door. For what purpose was this preparation made? Was it for the purpose of attack or defense? If any doubt could exist as to this, his declarations afterwards were sufficient to dispose of it. Shortly after the tragic occurrence in the house, and when Haddfield had fallen, and was lying near the corner of Arch (Beaver) street and the Park, he came up with the knife in his hand, and stated, according to the testimony, that

HE HAD CUT HIM.

that he had cut him, and exhibiting the knife, stated that it was the instrument with which he had cut him, and declared that if he had had a larger knife he would have put him through [laughter]. Makers and sayers.

Again, at the Mayor's office, when officer Wilson informed him that Haddfield was dead, and asked him if he was not sorry, he threw up his hands and said: "No, I am glad of it; the man made use of the expression testified to by that witness, and which we will not repeat—indicating not only that he had accomplished what he intended, but that he would, under similar circumstances, repeat the act.

With this evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, how could any conscientious and intelligent jury reach any other satisfactory conclusion, than that the killing of William Haddfield, by the prisoner, was not only malicious, but wilful, deliberate and premeditated, and therefore murder of the first degree?

In the light of our duty, and in view of the dread consequences to the prisoner which must follow, we have carefully considered the foundation both of law and fact upon which this verdict rests, and have reached the painful conclusion that it is firm and that the verdict should not be disturbed.

The motion for a new trial is therefore overruled.

BY THE COURT.

When His Honor concluded, Clerk McGonigle said, "Prisoner stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

The prisoner answered—"I have nothing to say. I suppose anything I would say would be of no use."

Judge Sterritt then proceeded to pass

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH,

saying, "Ambrose E. Lynch, you were indicted and tried for the murder of William Haddfield. A jury of your fellow-citizens, after a patient and careful consideration of the testimony presented to them, have declared, under the solemnity of their oaths, that you are guilty of murder in the first degree.

By your hand a husband and a father respected by all who knew him—was stricken down and hurried into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning; and his wife and children left to mourn his untimely end and their irreparable loss. While your conviction and punishment may serve to satisfy the demands of violated law and deter others from the commission of crime, the lost husband and father cannot be restored.

The penalty affixed by law to the felony of which you stand committed, like the crime itself, is a fearful one, and we have no discretion in regard to it. The penalty is death at such time as the Governor may appoint.

In view of this we would in all sincerity and kindness urge you to make a wise improvement of the time that may be allotted to you in making your peace with God and preparing for the great change that awaits you. Do not allow yourself to be flattered with the hope that the executive clemency will be exercised, upon which it is $5,300, the owner contributing $2,800. If $700 can be raised immediately, he lot can be secured. There has been occasional preaching at Mount Albion school house, though this mission will probably be suspended for the present. At Mount Olive, Twenty second ward, great success has been experienced, and forty were brought under the renewing power. $300 has been raised for a new church.

The summary of the work and results for the last year is: Number of sermons preached, 298; prayer meetings held, 182; sessions of Sabbath school, 208. One chapel is nearly completed and another begun. Nine adults have been gathered into the fold of Christ. There have been subscribed and paid $8,705, and land to, the amount of $2,600, making $11,205. There is also ground promised for future use, of the present value of $10,300. At the close of his report the City Missionary asks for $20,000 for the cause in the coming year.

After singing the hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," to Coronation, Dr. Hornbower delivered an interesting address, and the exercises were closed with prayer and the doxology.

PERSONAL.

***Governor elect Hartranft will be inaugurated to-morrow.

***Mrs. Woodhull has seen refused the use of Library Hall in which to advocate free love, &c.

***Christ. Hoch, Esq., the present efficient health officer of Allegheny, will probably be re-elected this evening by the Health Committee of Allegheny Councils.

***Mayor Blackmore and Chief of Police Irwin returned yesterday morning from their eastern trip. They find that the municipal machine in their absence has run smoothly.

***Dr. Frederick Sherer, who has long been editorially connected with this paper, was united last week in the "holy bonds" to Miss Emma Scott. The connubial knot was made fast by Rev. S. B. Reed. May the matrimonial path prove one unobstructed by troubles, but made bright by happiness and prosperity.

Allegheny Councils.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding in regard to the meeting of Allegheny Councils, which, it has been reported, would assemble to-night to consider the subject of consolidation. Although the petition for the meeting has been circulated among the members and signed by the requisite number, we could learn of no official call being made by the Presidents of the two branches. It is probable that the members and others interested will assemble to-night, when the affair will dissolve itself into a citizen meeting. Whatever form it may assume, an interesting time may safely be anticipated.

The Victor Sewing Machine Company are desirous of forming a business connection with a responsible party or parties in Pittsburgh, to assume entire sale of their celebrated Sewing Machine—"Victor." To experienced sewing machine men this is a rare opportunity, as the manner of conducting business, and terms cannot fail to be satisfactory. The unparalled success of the "Victor," both East and West, warrants the assertion that it can be made a success here. Machines can be examined and tested at Messrs. Stevenson's, 95 Market street, and all applications should be addressed to

J. L. FERGUSON, Manager,
61 1227 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

—The levying of tonnage dues on American steamers running between Bremen and the United States having been stopped by Germany, the same course was adopted at the New York Custom House yesterday, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. LIVERMORE

A Conversation Meeting and What was Discussed.

On Saturday evening, according to previous announcement, a number of ladies met Mrs. Livermore at Mr. Sherman's residence, No. 308 Penn street, to converse on the intellectual advancement of woman. The invitation had been general to all ladies that were interested in the subject. There were a few masculine at the meeting, though it was expected none but the fair sex would be present. Among the notable ladies were Mrs. H. P. Jenkins, and Miss Jennie Hindman, of the "Woman's Suffrage Association." Mrs. Livermore did not arrive until after eight, though half-past seven was the time appointed. The ladies, previous to the arrival of the distinguished lady, amused themselves by toying with their gloves and bonnet strings to while away the rather tedious wait. The question suggested to be discussed was—"The Intellectual Death of Married Women."

The question was not very elaborately handled. A lady present expressed doubt as to woman having sufficient understanding so as to assume the duties of politics. It was thought her household affairs were about all she could legitimately attend to.

Mrs. Livermore asked if all women did not have opinions upon the leading topics of the day. She thought they read the newspapers fully as much as the men, and that consequently they knew what was transpiring as well as they. Mrs. Jenkins somewhat doubted this. She thought that woman did not read the papers enough. That was one of the main drawbacks towards the advancement of the sex. Mrs. Livermore stated that woman had exercised a great moral influence during the last campaign, going generally against Mr. Greeley because he had opposed them. She wanted to know what they were silly or endeavored to acquire knowledge. Another lady asked, "whether they went for a principle or pannier." Mrs. Livermore stated that Mr. Greeley left the influence of woman so great that he pleaded for two hours with Anna Dickinson to give votes to his cause, and champion it, during the campaign.

She believed in co-operation in household affairs. She said that women were too much tied up at home by their duties, consequently she had no time left for improvement. She feared that the ballot for her sex was coming too soon; they were yet unprepared to receive it. She thought Jackson would have been better off had a man, who had merely advocated woman's suffrage for the purpose of putting her free love notions forward. But such women could not keep the enfranchisement of women from being accomplished.

The conversation lasted until about ten o'clock. Mrs. Livermore did nearly all the talking, advocating the ballot for woman as the only means to put down the liquor traffic, gambling and prostitution.

"A DOSE IN TIME," &c.

If "an stitch in time saves nine" it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters taken at this inclement season of the year will save many days of suffering. It is a genial invigorant, is not unpleasant. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the cold weather, and continue through the winter and into the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of which, during the winter months, you are liable, and should be the merriest a season of penance and displeasure. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilarating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body renders it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

DIED:

FLEMING—On Friday morning, January 17th, 1873, MARY, wife of Mr. Hugh Fleming, in the 35th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 264 Locust street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOLLEMAN—On Sunday morning, 19th, at six o'clock, WILLIAM T., infant son of John R. and Mary H. Holleman.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the family residence, No. 248 Penn avenue, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

HOLLEMAN—On Monday morning, January 18th, HENRIETTA AMELIA, wife of Philip Holleman, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 43 Second street, Allegheny, on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CARGO—On Saturday, January 18th, at the residence of his father, in Johnstown, Pa., THOMAS S. CARGO, aged 23 years.

Funeral on SUNDAY, TO-DAY (Monday), form the Union Depot, on the arrival of the Pacific Express, at 1 10 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 57 FOURTH AVENUE. Orders promptly attended to, Hearses, Coaches and Carriages furnished. Funerals furnished at short notice. Agent for Graham & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Metallic Cases and Wire Burial Robes, and Coffins furnished.

JOHN PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, 91 SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY. Coffins, Cases and Burial Robes always on hand, and furnished from $4 to $200. Bodies prepared for forwarding by Express. Hearses and Carriages furnished for Funerals. Orders promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.09.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid promptly at this office.
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOUQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and furnishing Balls, &c.
Fitted Canary Bird and Cages always on Hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS MORE
FOR THE
Closing Out Sale
TO QUIT THE
DRY GOODS BUSINESS!
Goods not sold by that time will be closed out at Auction. We have to do it. Read on:
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Fluids, French Merinoes, Wool Delaine, Black and Colored Alpaca, Black Silks, 1,000 yards Colored Dress Silks at $1.00 per yard, usual price from $2.00 to $2.75 per yard, 100 yards fine Silk Cloaking Velvet at $8.00 per yard, regular price $12.00 per yard.
Great Bargains in Shawls,
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVETEENS,
AND A FULL STOCK OF
Muslin Prints, Linen, Cassimere, Jeans, Flannel, Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, and a full line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
To which we call the attention of Dress Makers. Store-keepers will find that they must be sold at what they will bring. We offer for sale
SIX FINE COUNTERS,
From 20 to 25 feet long; also store shelving. Will sell at a bargain.
N. B.—Auction sales every evening at 7 o'clock, commencing Saturday evening, January 4, 1873.
DUNLAP & SNAMAN,
136 Federal St.,
jan ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW BOOKS.
A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames.....$ 2 00
Mrs. Stowe's Household Edition. By Chas. Reade..... 1 00
Mrs. Stowe's Husbandless. By Rose Terry Cooke..... 1 50
A Hit Case. By Mrs. Oliphant..... 1 50
The Yellow Flag. Tales..... 1 25
A Spanish Journey. Prentice..... 1 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens..... 3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea..... 3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science..... 12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 225 illustrations..... 27 50
Black Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."..... 1 50
Excursions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin..... 3 50
Northland's California..... 2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps..... 2 50
Myths and Myth-makers..... 2 00
Hagehot's Physics and Politics..... 1 50
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LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

FOR RENT.
STORE, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
HALL, 77 and 79 Third avenue.
SECOND FLOOR, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, corner Third Avenue and Market street.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
96 Fifth avenue, jan7

United States Mail.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1872.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M., of March 3, 1873 (to be decided on or before March 20, 1873), for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals hereinspecified.

(Bidders will examine carefully the forms and instructions annexed.)

The attention of bidders is called to the 4th section of the Post Office appropriation act of March 3, 1871, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

2598 From Palm, by Hosenneck, Dillingersville, and Vera Cruz, to Emaus, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Palm Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Emaus by 11 A. M.;
Leave Emaus Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Palm by 4 P. M.

2619 From North Wales to Montgomery Square, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Montgomery Square, and making close connection with mail trains.

2709 From Sewickley, by Heller (p. o.), Wapwallopen, Hobble and Dorrance, to Slocum (p. o.), 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nescopeck Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Slocum by 7 P. M.;
Leave Slocum Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Nescopeck by 12 M.
Proposals invited for an additional trip on Wednesday.

2747 From Jackson Corners to Phillipsburgh (p. o.), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Phillipsburgh.

2778 From Ulster to Ghent (p. o.), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Ghent.
Proposals invited for twice and three times a week service.

2858 From Kerrsville to Mount Rock, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Mount Rock.
Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

2897 From Pleasant Valley to Glade Mills, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lewistown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p. m;
Arrive at Sweet Root Mills by 6 p m;
Leave Sirocco's Mills Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lewistown by 3 p m.

2903 From Mount Union, by Aughwick Mills (p. o.), Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, and Shade Gap, to Burnt Cabins, 25 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mount Union daily, except Sunday, at 5 a. m;
Arrive at Shade Gap by 7 p m;
Leave Shade Gap Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Peru Mills by 12 m.

2933 From Gaines, by Marshfield, to Germania, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gaines Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Germania by 4 p m;
Leave Germania Tuesday, Thursday a nd Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Gaines by 11 a m.

2934 From Clay Lick, by Wesh Run and Upton, to Brady's Bend, 10 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Clay Lick daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Greenecastle by 9 a m;
Leave Greenecastle daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 p m
Arrive at Clay Lick by 8:30 p m.

2935 From Herrickville, by Union Grove (p. o.), to Hagsville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Herrickville Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Le Raysville by 4 P. M.;
Leave Le Raysville Sunday, at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Herrickville by 6 P. M.;
Proposals invited for twice and three-times-a-week service.

2936 From Eglon to Seigle's Bridge, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Eglon.

3237 From Sereno, by Caltyville, to Muney Bottom, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sereno Friday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Muney Bottom at 12 M.;
Leave Muney Bottom Friday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Sereno by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for twice-a-week service.

3238 From Marshall's Creek, by Rosaca (p. o.), Twelve Mile Run (p. o.), and Fifteen Mile Pond (p. o.), to Blooming Grove, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marshall's Creek Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Blooming Grove by 5 P. M.;
Leave Blooming Grove Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Marshall's Creek by 5 P. M.

3239 From Thompson, by Hine's Corners (p. o.), Preston Centre (p. o.), Stanton Hill, (p. o.), Scott Centre (p. o.), and Ball's Eddy (p. o.), to Hancock, (N. Y.), 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Thompson Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hancock by 4 p m;
Leave Hancock Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Thompson by 4 p m.

3240 From Parnassus, by Hamilton's Mill (p. o.) and McLaughlinsville (p. o.), to North Washington, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Parnassus Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at North Washington by 1 p m;
Leave North Washington Saturday at 6.30 p m;
Arrive at Parnassus by 9.30 a m.
Proposals invited for twice a week service.

3241 From Darlington, by Canneiton, Elder's Mills, and Acher, to Clarkson (Ohio), 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Darlington Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Clarkson by 5 p m;
Leave Clarkson Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Darlington by 11 a m.
Proposals invited for twice and three times a week service.

3242 From Parsons to Wilkesbarre, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Parsons.

3243 From Noble's Mill to Taylorstown, 4 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the post master at Noble's Mills.
Proposals invited for twice a week service.

3244 From Bloomsburgh, by Woolrerville (p.o.) and Rohrsburgh, to Benton, 19 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Bloomsburgh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Benton by 2 P. M.;
Leave Benton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 A.M.;
Arrive at Bloomsburgh by 2 P. M.

3245 From Barrisville, by Brush Creek, to New Brighton, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Barrisville Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Brighton by 12 M.
Leave New Brighton Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Barrisville by 5 P. M.
Proposals invited for twice a week service.

3246 From Jacob to Hooper's Mills (p. o.) 6 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Hooper's Mill.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICATE.

Proposal.

The undersigned——, whose post-office address is——, county of——, State of——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876, on route No.——, between——and——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, with celerity, certainty, and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of——dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distances of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful consultation of the laws and instructions appended to Advertisement of mail service, and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated——

——*Bidder.*

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at——, State of——, undertakes that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No.——is accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the first of June, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated——

——
——
——

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at——, State of——, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee, and the bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

——
——

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 253, Act of June 8, 1872.

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I,——, of——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No.——, from——to——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfill my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention that I will enter into the contract for the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the